Illinois Register.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY — NATIONAL UNION

VOL. 4, NO. 7. N. S. — SPRINGFIELD, SEPTEMBER 16, 1842. — VOL. 7, NO. 30.

Illinois State Register.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

WALTERS & WEBER.

WM. WALTERS, PUBLIC PRINTER.

TERMS—CASH.

SUBSCRIPTION per year	$2 00
Do. for six months	1 00
Advertising, for first insertion of a square of 15 lines	1 00
All subsequent insertions	50
Two squares, by the year, with privilege of changing	15 00
Do. without changing	10 00
A card per year	5 00
Legal notices—one square, the legal number of insertions	3 00
Do. two squares, do.	5 00
Administrators notices—four insertions	2 00
Do. of sale, six insertions	3 0

☞ No certificate of publication will be given until the cash is received.

*** Letters on business must be post paid. Postmasters are authorised by law to forward money to printers free of charge.

JAS. SHIELDS. — JAS. C. CONKLING.

SHIELDS & CONKLING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the 8th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court, and the district and Circuit Courts of the United States. Office in Tinsley's new building opposite the American House.
march 19—y1

KIRBY BENEDICT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Decatur, Macon County, Illinois,
Office in the Court House.
Sept 11—y1

J. PETERS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, ILL.

WILL practice in the several counties composing the Third Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Jan. 21, 25-tf

C. & F. EMMERSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.
DECATUR, MACON CO. ILL.
Jan. 28, 1842. 26-1y

DRUGS & MEDICINES—The subscribers have just received their spring stock of fresh and genuine drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, &c. They would respectfully invite country merchants, physicians and others to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell as cheap as can be afforded in this market. BROOKIE & BUSH.
April 22 west side of square.

BOTANIC MEDICINES—Lobelia Sud. Af. Cayenne, Golden Seal, ground poplar bark, gum myrrh, ground hemlock bark, white pond lily, composition, blood root, skunk cabbage, witch hazel leaves, ground and slippery elm bark, all warranted fresh and genuine, received and for sale by
April 22 BROOKIE & BUSH.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

C. W. CHATTERTON has received at his old stand, one door south of the Springfield Book store, a large assortment of Goods in his line:

Lever watches	Gold Guard chains
Gents. Breastpins	Gold Fob do
Ladies' do	Silver Spectacles
Finger Rings	Pocket Pistols
Congress penknives	Miniature cases
Coral necklaces	Gold Pencils

And many other articles which will be sold at prices 25 per cent less than ever before offered in Springfield, for cash or approved credit. 18

CONN & CHAMBERS.
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
MEREDOSIA, ILL.

W. A. Conn, late of the firm of Brother & Conn.
G. M. Chambers, late of Jacksonvile, Ill.

REFERENCES.
Mr. Jas. L. Lamb, Springfield,
Messrs. Stettinius & January, St. Louis.
" Blane, Tompkins & Barrett, do
" J. Vairin & Co, New Orleans,
" J. R. Shaw & Co, do
" Conoly & Elder, do
9-y*

WASHINGTON HOTEL—The subscriber having fitted up this house in good order and style, is now prepared to accommodate all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. He is also prepared to receive a number of regular boarders; his table will be served with the best the city market affords, and his bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. His unremitted attention will be bestowed to please his customers, and he hopes to deserve the favor of the public.
june 4 ly JOHN DELANY.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

JONAS WHITNEY, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up the National Hotel in Springfield, Ills., west side of the public square, where he is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers on reasonable terms. The rooms of the house have been newly painted, whitewashed, and put in complete repair: and the subscriber flatters himself that for cleanliness, comfort and good fare, no house in Springfield will surpass his own.

The stables attached to the House have been also put in complete repair and in the hands of careful and sober ostlers.

Mr. Whitney hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. Five years ago when he kept the same house, he was patronized by a liberal public, and he hopes to merit that patronage again. Sept. 24, 1841.—tf8

WHEAT WANTED—5,000 bushels of Wheat wanted immediately, for which 75 cents per bushel will be given in State Bank paper. GRUBB & LEWIS.

HIDES & SKINS—The highest price in cash or trade will be given for green or dry hides, deer skins, coon skins &c.
March 11. GRUBB & LEWIS.

SHERMAN'S PLASTER.—The most efficacious and best strengthening plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast &c.
34 GRUBB & LEWIS

A choice lot of Principes and common cigars just received and for sale by
feb. 11 A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

HARDWARE, IRON AND CASTINGS—a general assortment on hand cheap for cash, wheat, &c.
April 8, 1842 S. M. TINSLEY. & Co.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES—A most useful and pleasant medicine, and has proved effectual in more than 40,000 cases. For sale by 34 GRUBB & LEWIS.

COTTON YARNS AND BROWN MUSLINS—Just received 400 doz. spun cotton and 12 bales domestics, which we will sell very cheap for par funds or wheat at its cash value.
July 4, 1842. S M TINSLEY & CO.

LINSEED OIL—One barrel Linseed oil, just received and for sale by
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Just received and for sale, one barrel spirits Turpentine.
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

DYE STUFFS—Logwood, Nacaragua wood, Fustic, Indigo, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Annatte, etc., on hand and for sale by
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

BANK OF ILLINOIS (Shawneetown) Notes Received on favorable terms by us for all kind of goods or on accounts.
July 8th S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

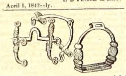
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, JR.
TURNER IN WOOD, BRASS, IRON, AND CASTING.
Shop 2 doors South of the American House.
July 15, 1842. 50ly

WM. FLOURVILLE,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
North side of the Public Square.

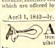
WOULD most respectfully tender his thanks to the citizens of Springfield and vicinity for their liberal patronage. He hopes by continued efforts to please, to merit and receive additional encouragement. He would be happy to accommodate 40 or 50 additional regular customers. The farmers of Sangamon and travellers who may tarry for a few days in this city, are invited to give him a call.

He is also prepared to scour cloth coats, pants, vests, &c., apparently changing half-worn garments into new, for but a trifle.
August 4.

GROUND WAGGON BOXES.—60 setts New York ground waggon boxes, a superior article, made to order, just received and for sale low for cash by
E B PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842—ly.



THE subscribers are just in receipt of their spring stock of Saddlery and Hardware, consisting of bitts, brass and silver plated stirrups, brass, silver plated and japaned buckles, cotton, worsted, and straining webb; stage and waggon harness, saddlers silk, thread and plush. All of which are offered low for cash by
E. B. PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842—ly.



A FEW dozen, side, full back, and half Spanish saddle trees, just received from the manufacturer and for sale low for cash by E B PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842—ly.

HARNESS—1 set brass mounted double harness; also one set plated mounted single harness; also 2 saddles, Eastern made, for sale by
july 1, 1842. GRUBB & LEWIS.

PAINTS—White lead, verdegris, and ground chrome yellow, chrome green, Prussian blue, rose pink, venetian red, red lead received and for sale by BROOKIE & BUSH.
April 22

TOBACCO—10 boxes tobacco for sale low by
july 1, 1842, GRUBB & LEWIS.

JUST received, a lot of white lead and linseed oil, and for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

Thrashing Machines on Consignment.

WE have just received eight of those valuable last year and have sufficient proof of their superior quality. These are intended for four horse power, and made by Messrs Dallum & Wiley. Price $200, on six months for approved paper or wheat the approaching season.
Apply to BASSETT & TAYLOR.
Beardstown, Feb. 8, 29—3mo.

VARNISHES—Superior Copal, Japan, black oil, and paper varnishes, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side of public square.

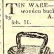
GLASS TUMBLERS—150 dozen assorted plain and fluted glass tumblers, cheap for cash. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.
April 8, 1842.

TOBACCO—Best quality James' River chewing tobacco and cigars of various brands, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side public square.
March 4,

JUST received, a fresh lot of Teas of every kind, warranted of first rate quality, and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11,

ALL kinds of stone ware, viz: crocks, jugs, churns, &c., just received and for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

TIN WARE—All kinds of tin ware and wooden buckets, just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11.



JUST RECEIVED, a choice lot of Flat Irons of various sizes, with every description of castings, embracing tea kettles, wash kettles, odd lids of every kind and size, and pots of all sizes—for sale at the new store of
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

A LOT of Dried Peaches just received and for sale, cheap for cash, by
A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11, 1842.

COFFEE—Just received a great variety of Coffee, some of which we will warrant to be of first quality, just received and for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

JUST received, several boxes sperm & tallow candles, of all kinds and fancy colors, and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11.

A great variety of tobacco, some of which is sweet and of first quality, just received.—Those who use the weed will please call on
feb. 11 A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

SUNDRIES—Golden seal, Hemlock bark, White pond lilly Root, slippery elm bark, and lobelia seds, just received and for sale by
Jan. 11 HILL & BUSH.

OILS—Superior lamp, linseed, olive and Tanners oil, for sale by HILL & BUSH, west side public square.
March 4,

JUST RECEIVED a choice lot of Fish, consisting of Mackerel, Susquehannah Shad, Salmon, Herrings, pickled and smoked, &c.—For sale by
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

SCAMMON'S REPORTS For sale at the Springfield Book Store.
18 JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

MEDICATED CANDY, for Coughs, Colds &c. manufactured and constantly on hand and for sale by
Jan. 11 HILL & BUSH.

POCKET PISTOLS—A lot of pocket pistols, and knives for sale, very cheap, at the sign small watch and large spectacles.
18 C. W. CHATTERTON.

SILVER SPOONS at 5 50 per sett. The silver is warranted equal to dollars, and the work can't be beat. Also, silver thimbles, spectacles and pencils, at reduced prices, one door south of the Springfield Book store.
18 C. W. CHATTERTON.

JUNIATA IRON—COMMON BAR SIX CENTS.—30 tons just received of the celebrated Sligo Iron, which we offer at 6 cents for common sizes. E. B. PEASE & BRO.
april 2—yl

JUST received, a quantity of iron, and for sale, low for cash, by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

NAILS—A great variety of nails, all sizes, just received and for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

STEAM VENETIAN BLIND, CHAIR, TURNING AND CABINET FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscribers having fitted up the best labor saving machinery now in use in Illinois, are prepared to manufacture and sell at their establishment, in Jamestown, on the Sangamon River and the Northern cross rail road, five and a half miles east of Springfield,

Venetian Blinds,
Of all sizes; and colors to suit purchasers, at lower rates than they are imported from abroad. This article possessing advantages over window curtains or shades of every description, the patronage of *LADIES* throughout the state is particularly solicited—from whom orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Chairs,
Mahogany, flag-bottom, cane-seat, easy, bed and windsor chairs, of various patterns at reduced prices.

Cabinet Furniture.
Every description of Cabinet furniture, made of the best materials, in the neatest and most durable manner, at prices lower than heretofore.

Turning.
All kinds of Turning in wood, brass, iron or steel, done to order at the shortest notice.

Ornamental Fencing.
The neatest patterns of ornamental fencing made and put up to order, at reduced prices.

Bed posts, table legs, stump feet, &c kept on hand for sale. All work will be carefully packed for customers from abroad, or delivered in Springfield free of charge.

Being satisfied that no one can furnish articles in our line, superior in neatness or durability; cheaper, or on terms more accommodating than ourselves, all we ask is a call from persons wishing to buy, before they purchase elsewhere.

Cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, potatoes, bacon, lard, butter, eggs, &c. taken in exchange for work.
JOHN B. WEBER,
july 23 ly JAMES F. REED.

THE BLIND RESTORED TO SIGHT.

WM. C. Center, J. Wickersham & Co. offer to the afflicted of all who feel interested in being restored to sight a sure and certain cure for weak or blind eyes, if they have become so from inflamation in the eyes, or if they are caused with a film. We certify that this Indian Eye Salve has cured one who was blind for 21 years, and after using it for eight days he received his sight; and I, Wm. C. Center was blind for four months, during which time I never saw the light of the sun, and received my sight in five days after I commenced using this eye salve, after I had spent all that I was worth with the most eminent physicians I could make, [illegible] out my days in blindness.

This Indian Eye Salve is purely vegetable, and will not injure the eyes. All persons wishing to procure this Salve can get a supply of the genuine article by applying to Wallace & Diller, at their Drug Store, it being prepared by them alone, and to J. Wickersham, in Springfield, or Wm. C. Center, ten miles north of Springfield, in the vicinity of Athens, Illinois, who will keep a constant supply with the proper direction for using the same.
CENTER, WICKERSHAM, & Co.
Springfield, March 30, 1842—ly.

To Messrs CENTRE, WICKERSHAM, and Co.

I, Samuel McMurry, do hereby certify that I was afflicted with sore eyes for more than four years, the most of which time I was wholly incapable of going about without being led by some friend, and after spending my time money and patience, with the most skilfull and eminent physicians I could hear of and also after trying and persevering with all the most celebrated eye waters, and other popular preparations of the day I could find and means could purchase, but was of no avail, I still remained blind as before using them, until fortunately I had information of Center, Wickersham, and Co's., Indian Eye Salve, I immediately procured a bottle of it, and can safely, conscientiously, and with the hopes of others being cured, say, that when I commenced using the Indian Eye Salve, my eyes were in such a desperate condition that words could not picture them as they really looked. They were much swollen and in appearance had a deep blemish cast, and was raw flesh all down my cheeks, after using the salve one week I could count the buttons on my coat, and all this ghastly appearance disappeared. I now require no assistance whatsoever in going any where, and can transact business again. I do most assuredly recommend it to all who are so afflicted with either sore, blind or weak eyes, as I believe it to be the most important and best preparation ever invented for any disease of the eyes. All this can be relied on as nothing but the truth, the veracity of which I can get fifty of my neighbors to testify too.—Given under my hand and seal this second day of April, 1842.
SAMUEL McMURRY.
Spring Creek, Sangamon Co., Ills. 40 ly.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS—The subscriber hereby informs the public that he will furnish on contract smut machines, on a much improved plan, and superior to any now in use in this region.

Certificate.—This is to certify that we have in operation a machine for cleaning wheat from smut, dirt, whitecaps &c. Said machine was built by J. H. Bishop, in a good substantial manner, and does its work admirably, to our full expectation, and superior to any we have seen in use. H. & A. HICKOX.
Springfield, March 1, 1842.

As times are hard, flour and available property will be taken as part pay for said machines.—Messrs. H. & A. Hickox are the duly appointed agents on my behalf.
3-32-ly J. H. BISHOP.

LEASING OF WATER POWER—Notice is hereby given that at Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 21st of September next, there will be publicly sold or leased for a term not exceeding ninety-nine years for yearly rent, one or two lots in the town of Ottawa, laid off and properly situated for manufacturing purposes, and the use of a suitable quantity of water to propel machinery on said lot or lots. The said sale being made under the provisions and restrictions of the law of this State upon the subject.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
J. MANNING, Sec.
Canal Office, Lockport,
July 14, 1842. 51-8w

FOR RENT.—The store room under the State Register office. Apply to
March 25. WALTERS & WEBER.

WE want to buy four or five hundred bushels of Flax Seed; none will do unless clean.
aug 5 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

TUBS, WOODEN BOWLS, & BASKETS—a large assortment by
june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

JUST received, a quantity of very fine sugar, which we will sell as cheap as possible.
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

A GREAT variety of castings—pots, kettles griddles, skillets, &c., just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11, 1842.

CARPENTERS bench screws, just received and for sale by
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Ague Medicine,
A safe and certain cure for Chills and fever in all its complicated forms, also an effectual remedy for fevers of every description.

THIS medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever, and from the success in this mode of practice he is confident that it must be the prevailing practice in fevers. It never fails to cure the Chills and Fever the first day—bilious typhus, nervous, congestive, and winter fevers, all yield to the influence of this medicine, and are cured in a shorter time and with much more certainty than by any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

Certificate from Mr. Thomas Patton, Proprietor of of Bozeville Cotton Factory, Tenn.

Dr. Champion—Dear Sir—This is to certify the value of your pills. My work hands, 55 in number, formerly have been effected very much with the chills and fever, and your pills have proved to be an effectual remedy for the cure of that disease. I have not called the aid of a physician this year—about six dollars have covered all my expenses for your pills, and they have effected an immediate cure in every case that has appeared among us. My friends in this part of the country speak highly of the pills, and think they have been much benefited by the use of them, and am very anxious that you should let us have a good supply of your medicine in your neighborhood.
THOMAS PATTON,
Tenn. Dec 20, 1841.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Champion's vegetable ague medicine in my family for the last eighteen months, with the most happy effect. I have used the medicine in chills and fever, and in bilious and congestive fevers, and have known it used in a great number of cases within the surrounding country, and in the many cases in which I have known it it used, it has never failed in a single instance to perform a cure, and I will say to those who may be benefitted by the use of the medicine, that I do think Dr. Champion's Ague Pills are by far the best medicine I have ever known used in Illinois. R. HUGHES.
St. Clair County, Ill. March 22, 1842.

Each box contains 24 pills, 12 of which are sufficient to cure any ordinary case of Chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanying each box with full directions, and ample certificates of the efficacy of this medicine. Price, $1 25 per box.

Also, Dr. Champion's Vegetable, Anti-bilious, Anti-dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases; carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with liver complaint, dyspepsia, dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera-morbus, rheumatism, scrofula, foul stomach, depraved appetite, worms, cordialyea, (which is known by a sinking depression at the pit of the stomach) jaundice, headach, and sick stomach, palpitation of the heart, diarrhea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux, heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by
C. G. M'GRAW, Springfield, Illinois.

Also, in nearly all of the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western States and Texas. 46-6m

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

WE are determined to receive and forward freight as low or lower than any other house on the Illinois river, or west of the Mountains. The cars arriving at and departing from the depot, enables us to forward freight in good order, and save the rough handling that goods and freight are generally subject to; having no interest in boats, more than agents, freight will be forwarded by the first good boat, and will not be detained for favorite boats. Our friends and patrons may rely on general satisfaction from our house. The present company contemplates running in connection with a regular packet boat from and to St. Louis as soon as practicable.
TAYLOR & BASSETT.
Meredosia, June 13, 1842. 46-6m.
[Journal copy.

VIRGINIA HOUSE.
Klein's Row, Fifth street, Springfield, Illinois.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up in good style the above named establishment for the reception of boarders and travellers, the same which he occupied during the sitting of the last legislature and was well known as "Mrs. Hill's Boarding House."

Having had much experience in this business in Virginia, and Washington City, and for the last two years in this place. His house is large, convenient, and well adapted for a house of entertainment, his table will be supplied with the best that can be obtained, his charges will be very reasonable, and every attention paid to the comfort of is guests. He, therefore, hopes to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.
M. HILL.
Springfield, Ill., June 23, 1842.

REFERENCES.

Wm L D Ewing,	J Warner Ormsbee,
Geo. W Harrison,	J M McLean,
M W Dusey,	Samuel Dunlap,
Jacob Fenman,	Robert F Barrett,
William Wilson,	James Shields,
Judge McRoberts,	E Jones,

PRICES.

Permanent boarding with lodging,	$2 per week.
" " without "	1 75 "
Boarding per day,	75
" per day for man and horse,	1 12½
Single meal,	25

M. H.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
Branson's new invention for Ditching, Embanking and Turnpiking.

THE undersigned, proprietors of this valuable invention, take this method to inform the people, that having made full proof of the great utility of this invention, do now, with the utmost confidence, challenge and invite others to try it in order to test it. It is a scraper so constructed that one man with two horses can remove as much earth as ten hands can do in the ordinary way, and in such manner as to make a complete ditch and embankment. It is necessary to plough the surface before the scraper is used, and in order to carry on the work speedily it is best to have two scrapers and a plough, each drawn by two horses, and attended each by one man.

They will sell individual rights for a single scraper or a single sett of scrapers, or the right for a County, City, State, Territory, or other district. Persons wishing to purchase will find one or both of the undersigned at the city of Springfield. All letters directed to them, postage paid, will be attended to. JOHN BRANSON,
JOHN OWENS,
July 20, 1842. 51-ly.

CERTIFICATES.

SPRINGFIELD, July 19, 1842.

Mr. Branson's machine operated in my employ to my entire satisfaction, and in my judgment is well calculated for making turnpike or ditching.
SILAS W. ROBBINS.

SPRINGFIELD, July 20, 1842.

We the undersigned having seen the operations of Branson's scraper, do recommend it to the public as a valuable and useful discovery, and well calculated to make turnpike roads and drain our wet prairies.

E C Blankenship,	Ninian W. Edwards,
Benjamin Talbott,	John Connelly,
A R Robinson,	John Williams,
Elijah Iles,	P C Latham.

JUST RECEIVED

2 BALES Raw Cotton, 6 bbls. Mackerel, 6 half bbls. No 1, Mackerel, 6 half bbls. No. 2, Mackerel, 6 ¼ bbls. No. 1, Mackerel, 6 ¼ bbls. No. 1, do 20 bbls. Molasses, 18 ½ bbls refined Syrup, 12 hh'd New Orleans sugar, 10 boxes sperm candles, 35 bags superior coffee.
June 13, 1842.—tf. S M TINSLEY, & Co.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, to those who are indebted to Halum & McComas, or to Z. McComas, and that if there Notes or accounts are not paid before the twenty-fifth inst, they will be put in the hands of an officer, for speedy collection. Z. McCOMAS.
Springfield, August 19, 1842. tf.

Sheriff's Notice.

THERE was committed to my custody as sheriff of Marion county, Illinois, two black boys, supposed to be runaway slaves, one calls himself Omsted Lucy, he is five feet nine inches high, yellow cast, and quick spoken, has a scar on his left jaw and side of his neck, supposed to have been done by fire when young, also a scar on his left hand running in the direction of his little finger, is knockneed supposed to be twenty-three years old, had on when committed an old grey cloth coat, and an old wool hat. The other is dark complected, five feet 3½ inches high, heavy made, downcast look when spoken to, is about 25 years of age, and says that he belongs to the heirs of John Drissel, deceased, of Windsor, Burire county, North Carolina.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be dealt with according to law.
SAMUEL HULL, Sheriff M. C.
Salem, Aug. 15, 1842. 3-8w.

SHERMAN'S
MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Springfield, and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public.—They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For nervous or sick head ache, palpitations of the heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, persons travelling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast, or any other part of the body, ever prepared and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

☞ A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale wholesale and retail at
GRUBB & LEWIS'
Auction and Commission Store.

P. S. A liberal discount made to persons who purchase to sell again. Aug. 1, 1842-ly.

SEGARS.—10,000 superior Spanish Segars, and 20,000 common segars, for sale low by
July 1, 1842. GRUBB & LEWIS.

TOBACCO—15 boxes common and 6 boxes Virginia, just received and for sale cheap.
April, 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have now on hand and are continually manufacturing cabinet furniture of every description which they will exchange for lumber or most kinds of country produce or sell at very reduced prices for State Bank paper at par, at their ware-room two doors south of the American House.

Having a new and neat hearse, we are prepared to make coffins and attend to funerals at short notice.
July 22. RUCKEL, BILSON & CO.

$10,000 SPECIE funds wanting, for which the highest premium will be given at my office, over Hawley & Edwards' store. JAMES A. BARRET.
July 28, 1842.—tf.

STATE BANK AND SHAWNEETOWN PAPER—Bought and sold, or loaned on the best possible terms, with approved personal or real estate security, by
July 28.—tf. JAMES A. BARRET.

Fare reduced & Speed increased.

FROM Springfield to Peoria, Ill., and thence via Peru, Ottawa, Joliet, and Lockport to Chicago, through in three days without riding nights. Fare to Peoria $4, to Chicago $12—Coaches leave daily, except Sunday's, at 4 o'clock A. M.

Also, from Springfield via Peoria, Knoxville, and Oquaka, Burlington and all parts of Iowa Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, A. M. Through in 2 days, and fare only $9.

Also, from Springfield via Peoria, and Dixon's Ferry, to Galena and all parts of Wisconsin Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 o'clock A. M., through to Galena in 3 days. Fare to Dixon $9, to Galena $13.

Books kept at the American House, Springfield, where passengers can secure seats by any of the above lines in first rate (Troy built) 4 horse post coaches, and may rely on finding as good stock and accommodations as can be found in the West.
FRINK, WALKER, & CO.
Agents and Proprietors.
Springfield, July 15, 1842.

N B. Residents of the city will be called for by leaving directions the evening previous.
1—ly. F. W. & Co.

To Farmers and Others. Bring on Your Produce.

WE have made arrangements for shipping Produce of every description, and would call the attention of farmers and others to our object, which is to send off Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bacon, and any other articles in the Produce Line, to the best market, and bring back in exchange good Cash, Groceries, or whatever might be wanted. This mode of selling will in the end be beneficial, as it must bring us a good currency. We are now erecting, and will have completed in a few days, a large and commodious Warehouse on the Rail-road Depot, with a good cellar for Lard, Butter, &c., and will use every endeavor to expedite business for those who may entrust any to our care. Any information on the subject will be given by us.
GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill, July 15th, 1842.

N. B. Goods of every description received on Storage and Commission. 50-ly.

FLAT BOAT—Taken up by Abram Lindley and Anderson Crawley, in the Wabash river near York, a flat boat, 70 feet long and 17 feet wide, one beach sweep, appears to have had oars on each end, the boat appears not to have been finished; appraised to $25. August 15, 1842.
5* D PHILLIPS, clk

The Family Life Medicines—The celebrated Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariable efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or in their books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and conclusive evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistible. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an immense accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in all parts of the Union, far and near, who give their names and residence to the unsolicited statement that have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines had been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver, and various other liver complaints; Bilious Cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus Tabes, or Decline and Marasmus, Phthisic or Consumption in more advanced stages than any on record; Dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; Worms of all kinds, both in children and grown persons. Dirrhœa, both serious and billious; Costiveness, both habitual and occasional Fever and Ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; Hypocondriosis, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with nervous debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Exanthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, and Determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, head and side, affections of the bladder, kidnies, spleen, throat, and pleure, jaundice, dropsy and gout, together with these general affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press. The reason why these these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbent vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system, otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations causing neither prostrations nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families and constantly kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill September 2, 1842. 5-ly

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT ILLINOIS,
August 15th, 1842.

WE the undersigned officers of the State being of opinion that there will be danger of loss by receiving the bills of the *State Bank of Illinois* and branches in payment of the revenue of the State and of the different counties in the State for the year 1842, and in payment of college, school and seminary debts and interest, do hereby prohibit the reception of said bills for the purposes aforesaid after the 12th day of September next until otherwise provided by law.

Given under our hands the day and year above written.
THO. CARLIN, Gov.
JAS. SHIELDS, Auditor.
MILTON CARPENTER, Treas.

All the publishers of newspapers in this State are requested to publish the above notice for three successive weeks and send their bills for the same to the Auditor's office.
JAS. SHIELDS, Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the personal estate of William S. Matthews deceased, having proved insufficient for the payment of the just claims against his estate, I shall present a petition to the Sangamon circuit court to be holden in Springfield, on the 4th Monday of November next, on some day during said term, for an order of said court for the sale of the whole or of so much of the real estate of said William S. Matthews deceased, to pay the just claims against said estate of said deceased. All persons interested in said real estate are requested to show cause why it should not be sold for that purpose.
THOMAS LEWIS, Adm'r.
of William S. Matthews, dec'd.
Springfield, Aug. 29, 1842. 5—3t.

Public Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the personal estate of Thomas M. Neal, deceased, having proved insufficient for the payment of the just claims against his estate, I shall present a petition to the Sangamon circuit court to be holden at Springfield on the 4th Monday of November next, on some day during said term for an order of said court for the sale of the whole or of so much of the real estate of said Thomas M. Neal, deceased, as will be sufficient to pay the just claims against said estate of said deceased. All persons interested in said real estate are requested to show cause why it should not be sold for the purposes aforesaid.
THOMAS LEWIS, Public Adm'r,
of Thomas M. Neal, dec'd.
Springfield, Aug. 29, 1842. 5-4t.

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall petition the circuit court of Montgomery county, in the State of Illinois at the next term of said court to be holden in Hillsboro' on the third Monday in October next, for an order of said court to sell the following described lands, the property of said deceased, viz: the east half of the southwest quarter of section 14, township 8 north, rang 4, west of the third principal meridian; also the west half of the south west quarter of section 14, township 8 north, range 4, west of the third principal meridian, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the debts of said deceased. At which time and place all persons interested in said real estate are requested to attend and show cause, if any they have, why said order shall not be granted.
JANE OSBOURN, Adm'x.
of Isaac Osbourn, deceased.
Hillsboro Aug. 25, 1842. 5-4t.

THOMAS L. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the Circuit and Supreme courts of this State, and the District and Circuit courts of the United States. Office east side of the square. Sep. 9, 1842 -ly

To the Citizens of Sangamon.

FELLOW CITIZENS—You have all read, no doubt with much surprise, the Proclamation of the "State Officers" forbidding the reception of State Bank paper for taxes. From the long connexion which has existed between the bank and the State, and from the fact that the value of property has been so materially affected by that connexion, you naturally expected, as heretofore, to pay your taxes in State paper, according to the existing laws. This blow, coming at a time when good money is driven almost entirely out of circulation, must be very severely felt. The question then arises, what is to be done under these circumstances? Shall we nullify? repudiate? and refuse to pay taxes at all unless we can pay in the currency that circulates among us! In answer to this question the undersigned, anxious to act as peace maker between the contending parties, is happy to announce a remedy, which if it does not remove the difficulty entirely, will do so in a great measure. He hereby informs his fellow citizens and the public generally, that He still continues to receive State Bank paper at his establishment notwithstanding the *Governor's Proclamation.* And he will sell his clothing at such rates for State money as cannot fail to convince every one that better bargains cannot be had between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. In proof of this read the following list of prices, viz:

Marseills, plaid, velvet and valencia vests, (in State Bank paper.)	$2 to $3
Superior silk, bombazine, vests,	3 to 4
Pants, linen, drillings, etc.	2 to 3
do jeans, moleskin, casinet, etc.,	4 upwards
Linen and gingham coats,	3 to 4
Jeans dress and frock coats, some of superior quality,	6 upwards

N. B. Those who bring cash shall have one half deducted from the above rates.

Just received, direct from New York, a choice lot of cravats, scarfs, bosoms, collars, suspenders, etc., well worthy of attention.

Clothes cut and made to order as usual, viz:

Making jeans coats, (in State paper)	$4 to $6
Making cloth coats,	7 to 9
Making pants and vests,	1 50 2 50

EDMUND R. WILEY.
Sept. 9, North end Hoffmans' row.

State of Illinois, Piatt County—ss.
In Attachment.

James McReynolds, Henry Prather, and Abraham Marquiss, surviving partners of James A. Piatt and William G. Reddick, plaintiffs.
against
James M. Craig and Isaac I. Cast, defendents.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said James M. Craig and Isaac I. Cast, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Piatt circuit court dated the 21st day of July, 1842, at the suit of the said *James McReynolds, Henry Prather, and Abraham Marquiss, surviving partners of James A Piatt and William G. Reddick, against the estate of the said James M. Craig and Isaac I. Cast, for the sum of thirty dollars* directed to the sheriff of said county of Piatt, which said writ has been returned by the said sheriff as levied upon the following described real estate, to wit; lot No. 6, in black No. 3. Also, lot No. 6 in block No. 1, in the town of Monticello in said county of Piatt: Now unless you the said James M. Craig and Isaac I. Cast shall be and personally appear before the Judge of the said circuit court on the 1st day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Monticello, in said county of Piatt, on the 1st Friday after the 2d Monday in October next, give special bail and plead to the plaintiffs action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said James McReynolds, Henry Prather, and Abraham Marquiss, and the said estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.
JAMES REBER, clk.
Sept. 9, 1842. 6-4w.-$5.

State of Illinois, Piatt County—ss.
In Attachment.

James McReynolds, Henry Prather and Abraham Marquiss, surviving partners of James A. Piatt and William G. Reddick, plaintiffs.
against.
John Craig and Isaac I. Cast, defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said John Craig and Isaac I. Cast, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Piatt circuit court dated the 21st of July, 1842, at the suit of the said James McReynolds, Henry Prather, and Abraham Marquiss, surviving partners of James A. Piatt, and William G. Reddick, against the estate of the said John Craig and Isaac I. Cast, for the sum of forty-four dollars and fifty cents directed to the sheriff of said county of Piatt, which said writ has been returned by the said sheriff as levied on the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 10 in block No. 4, and lot No. 8 in block No. 5, in the town of Monticello, in the said county of Piatt: Now unless you, the said John Craig and Isaac I. Cast, shall be and personally appear before the Judge of the said circuit court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Monticello, in said county of Piatt, on the first Friday after the second Monday in October next, give special bail and plead to the plaintiffs action, judgment will be rendered against you and in favor of the said James McReynolds, Henry Prather, and Abraham Marquiss, and the said estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs. JAMES REBER, Clk.
September 9, 1842. 6-4w-$5.

State of Illinois, Christian County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1842.
On Attachment.
Alfred Currie *against* Jackson Wilson.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the said Jackson Wilson, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Clerk's office of the circuit court in and for said county of Christian and State of Illinois, dated the 23d day of May, 1842, at the suit of Alfred Currie, of the county of Christian aforesaid, and against the estate of Jackson Wilson, for the sum of fifty-three dollars, directed to William S. Ricks, sheriff of said county of Christian, to execute, which said writ has been returned by said sheriff, as levied upon the following described property, to-wit: one four-horse waggon and hind gearing, one feed box, one tar bucket, one curry comb, and two chain halters, one clock, and a lot of hogs: Now unless you, the said Jackson Willson, shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the circuit court of the said county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Taylorville, on the first Monday in the month of November next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Alfred Currie, and the said estate so attached as aforesaid will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.
H M VANDEVER, clk.
Taylorville, Sept. 8, 1842. 6-4w-$5.

State of Illinois, Montgomery County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1842.
Petition for Divorce.
Jeremiah Barnes *against* Mary Ann Barnes.

A PETITION having been filed by said complainant in the above cause, and a summons issued against said defendant directed to the sheriff of Montgomery county aforesaid, and an affidavit having been filed, showing that the said defendant has gone out of the State of Illinois, and is a non-resident: Notice is hereby given to the said defendant, unless she appear at our said court to be holden at the court house in Hillsboro', in the county and State aforesaid, on the third Monday in October next, and plead, demur, or answer to the said complainants bill, the same will be taken for confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.
HIRAM ROUNTREE, Clk.
W. KITCHELL, sol.
Sept. 8, 1842. 6-4w-$3*.

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, September 16, 1842.

The collection of the State revenue in specie funds.

Let every tax payer keep in mind the fact, that the late proclamation of the Governor is only preventive in its operation. It *prevents* the reception of worthless bank paper in payment of the public revenue for the year 1842. The taxes for the year present have never heretofore been paid until the year following. The taxes for 1842 will not be collected until next year. In the mean time the Legislature meets; and that body has the power to reduce the taxes one-half in amount, and provide for their collection in specie funds if they shall think it proper and just to do so. There would, in such case, be no difference in the amount paid by the tax-payer. Fifteen cents on each 100 dollars paid in specie next year would be no more than 30 cents, (the present tax) paid in State Bank paper now.

Sound policy requires that the State revenue should be collected in specie, or its equivalent. How can our people hope to get rid of the present debased and wretched paper currency, if they consent to legalize it by making the public revenue payable in it? The experience of every State or Government has shown that whatever currency that State receives and pays out of its Treasury, will be *the circulation* among the people. The first step towards ridding the community of depreciated bank paper, must be made by the people themselves, through their Representatives in the Legislature.

We consider the action of the next Legislature on this subject as of the very highest importance. We have now approached the crisis as to Bank paper. The Federal party will be leagued to a man, in the Legislature, in all probability, in favor of the Banks and their depreciated paper money.—A great effort will probably be made by this party backed by the managers of our Banks, to bolster up those rotten institutions by legislation, and continue this paper among us as the principal circulation. The Democracy must "head" these bank gentry. The first great step, is to put the State Treasury independent of the Banks—to collect what revenue we do collect in sound currency. No matter how low the taxes are reduced, let them be collected in good money. No matter how low the salaries of the public officers are reduced, let them be paid in good money.

Those men who are now the loudest in censuring the Executive officers for issuing their late proclamation, are money shavers—whig money shavers—men whose hearts have long ago been coated over with the hardness of the miser—men whose sole aim is money—who, when they lay down at night dream of money, and who when they get up in the morning, enforce an execution against a poor creditor!! Such men as these attend tax sales, and bid off land—they paying bank paper worth but 40 cents on each dollar, and demand afterwards from the owners of the land, specie, in full, and one hundred per cent. besides!

What a glorious business have these bloodsuckers been doing all over the State! What a rascal the Governor must be, to disturb these fellows!

But, O, says Simple Sim, and his rascally backers, "you will injure the Banks, if you don't take their paper for taxes! Don't your State owe the Bank? and how dare you refuse to take her paper?". It is thus these Bank Coons mingle the Treasury and the Bank together. They do not look upon the public revenue as a fund levied for the support of Government; *but as a fund levied for the bank!* At the late meeting held here, the officers of the Bank and the Coon money shavers were busy with the whig leaders of the meeting. Not a step was taken, or a resolution offered by the whigs, which had not first received the approbation of these Bank swindlers and money misers! Such is the *disinterested* character of these manufacturers of public sentiment!

Every body remembers, when the Banks suspended specie payments in 1837, how promptly and fearlessly Mr. Van Buren refused to allow the public revenue to be collected in their paper. The difference between their paper and specie, at that time, was very trifling—not six per cent.—yet small as it was, it was considered by that upright statesman as quite sufficient to justify him in keeping the Government aloof from it. How fortunate it was for the country, that he did so:—Yet, then, the Federal-whigs all over the Union denounced him for thus keeping the public faith untarnished; and an *army committee* was sent from New York to force him from his position. Suppose Mr. Van Buren had yielded, and taken suspended bank paper for duties—does any man believe that the New York, Philadelphia, and other eastern banks would have now been paying specie? Certainly they would not. If the General Government had yielded to the panic cry of bank speculators, the specie standard would have been wholly lost sight of all over the country. And while the Government would receive paper—suspended bank paper—be sure she would have nothing better offered to her.

Ask any man *now*, and he will tell you the General Government did right to refuse suspended bank paper in 1837. So it will be, hereafter, within the State of Illinois, in regard to the late Proclamation of our Executive officers. The paper of our banks is so debased, that it is worth but 40 cents to the dollar. A currency so depreciated as this, renders the Proclamation excluding it from the Treasury much more necessary than was the Proclamation of Mr. Van Buren in 1837.

Every honest man ought to desire to see the State Treasury put on a firm and durable basis. It can never be so, while it is connected with our banks, for they are neither firm or durable. Let the taxes be collected, however little may be levied, in specie or its equivalent; and held afterwards by our State Treasurer, as was our former good old practice. We recollect very well that in 1835–6, the Treasurer always had a balance on hand, after paying all the warrants—instead of allowing the warrants to borrow the money in the Treasury. Can't we revive these good old times of honesty and good sense?

A "High Pressure Tariff."

How significant is this expression, which our whig friend (Judge LOGAN) once applied to the system of protective duties which the whigs have again passed into a law, and which they intend to raise still higher by law. It is, indeed, a high pressure system. It presses down all interests except the manufacturers;—it puts its hands into the pockets of our farmers, and transfers their contents to the pockets of the manufacturers. What can be plainer? This whig Congress has laid a duty upon salt, which will make it come to our farmers three prices higher than it would if the duty was off. Who makes money by this? The salt manufacturer. Who loses money? The farmer.

Salt should never have a duty laid upon it, except in time of war to preserve the existence of the nation: because the manufactured article is unfit to preserve meat. The imported or sea salt is the only article fit to use in putting up pork or beef. It comes to New Orleans as ballast in ships; and can be purchased there for 10 cents a bushel, when there is no duty on the article; and would only cost our farmers here this 10 cents, with the addition of the freight between this State and New Orleans. But the whigs are the protectors of the salt manufacturers, who make an impure article; and this whig Congress therefore put on a heavy duty—a "high pressure tariff" on salt. Here then the whigs are the protectors of the salt monopolists, and the enemies of the farmers who raise hogs and cattle. What can be plainer than this? What think you, farmer? Are the whigs the friends of those who live in log-cabins?

But again.—The whigs have laid a duty on coarse wollen cloths, on cotton goods, calicoes, &c.—a "high pressure" duty, which makes those articles cost the farmer nearly double as much as they would if only a small revenue duty were laid. Who is benefited by this? The manufacturers of the eastern States. The money goes into their pockets directly. Every dollar which the farmer here pays for these articles, beyond the price of them, if left free, goes into the pocket of the manufacturer.

Yet it is pretended by the Whigs that this "high-pressure" tariff benefits our farmers.—It is true, they cannot tell us *how* it benefits them; yet still they *say* it does. We ask their pardon: there is one argument they offer. They say that high duties will induce many of our citizens to go into the manufacturing business, and quit farming, and thus a home market will come for our wheat and pork.—Does any body believe this? Which of *you*, farmers of Illinois, will quit farming and go into the business of manufacturing? Is there a single man among you will answer aye? Is there a man among you who understands manufacturing? Have any of you the capital to begin with? You see, then, that this whig argument is not worth a pinch of snuff. For among all the farmers in the union, we venture to say, not five would quit farming and go to manufacturing—no, not even if the duty were raised up to that "high-pressure" standard as would amount to prohibition of the imported article.

Building up monopolies, is what the whigs are for. Giving to the rich, and taking from the poor are whig principles. The rich manufacturers must have their pockets filled by a "high pressure tariff," and the money which fills them, must be drained out of our farmers. This is whig doctrine and whig practice.

The mandatory clause in the apportionment law.

We insert this week the able speech of Senator MCROBERTS, made on the 5th of June, when the apportionment bill was before the Senate. This speech had been accidentally mislaid by us, or it would have appeared in our columns sooner. We ask our readers to give this speech a calm and careful perusal, as we have done; and we feel assured that they will arise from it, convinced, as we have been, that Congress had no constitutional power to pass the mandatory clause in the apportionment law. As Senator MCROBERTS justly observes, the question involved is *not*, which is the best system, (the general ticket or district system) but the true question is, whether congress has the right to command the States to elect their members of congress in a particular way?

The people ought to treat this mandate, as a dead letter—as utterly nugatory. It is an alarming stretch of power. If submitted to, what can we expect hereafter but further and bolder encroachments on our rights, and still more fearful violations of the constitution? Senator McRoberts has demonstrated the unconstitutionality of this mandate. He puts the subject before the people in that strong light that no unprejudiced man can doubt. The illustrious men who formed the constitution never admitted for a moment that congress has the right to prescribe to the state Legislatures what they should do, or what they should not do, upon any subject whatever.

This mandate is one of the daring usurpations of Federalism—one of the fruits of that latitudinarian construction of the constitution which has been from the foundation of the government the darling principle of Federalism. It remains for the democracy of the country to put their veto on this usurpation and on these federal usurpers.

The Expunged Journal.

Among the last of the proceedings in the U. S. Senate, was a motion by Mr. BAYARD to restore the Senate Journal to what it was before the censure of Gen. Jackson was expunged: the effect of which would be, to renew the censure on Gen. Jackson, for removing the deposites from the U. S. Bank. The motion was laid over until next session, when Bayard gave notice that he would have it taken up and passed. Bayard is a stockholder and attorney of that currupt institution, to which the reputation of Old Hickory is to be sacrificed.

Appointment by the Governor of Pennsylvania of a Register in Illinois.

MICHAEL CRANE, Esq. of Slipkokon, Henderson county, Illinois, has been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, commissioner to take acknowledgement and proof of deeds, and other instruments under seal, for the State of Illinois, acting for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A Revolution in Illinois predicted.

The last Sangamo Journal, the organ of the State Bank, contains the following extraordinary language:

"*In all seriousness, we unhesitatingly express the opinion, that should it* [the prohibition of State Bank paper for taxes] *be persisted in, and enforced by collectors, that before ninety days shall have rolled around, the people of the State will be resolved into their original elements, and be engaged in forming a new government.*"

The revolutionary spirit of Federalism, fanned almost into a flame in Congress by Archer, Adams and other leaders of the Clay faction, and which has more recently and more boldly displayed itself in Ohio, is attempted to be infused into the people of this State by a gang of bank-fed *tories* that control that prostituted press, the Sangamo Journal. "Before ninety days,"—before the meeting of the Legislature, unless the Governor takes the back track, our Constitution and Laws are to be torn up and the people are to be "engaged in forming a *new* government." This is the avowed opinion of the Journal. There is no grounds for such an opinion—it is a base slander upon the people—it only developes the treasonable designs that are rankling in the malignant hearts of a squad of disappointed whig office-seekers, who when in office displayed their patriotism by plundering the State. This motley crew, urged on by the Bank, would, if they had the power, plunge the people "*into their original elements*" of anarchy "*before ninety days;*" but, thank God, there is too much patriotism among the people—aye, even among the whigs, to be hurried into a revolution by such miserable creatures who claim to be their leaders.

We regard these federal predictions and threats as the dying throes and bitings of a swindling institution. It has robbed and oppressed the people, and now it thirsts for blood. Its worthless notes must be taken for taxes, or "before ninety days" our State government will be annihilated and a "*new government*" is to be formed. Where are the craven-hearted wretches that dare, in this law-abiding community, subscribe their real names to such sentiments? They are too cowardly to show their hands.

Is it possible that the Journal has so far mistaken the character of Gov Carlin, as to presume for a moment, that he can be frighted from the path of duty, by the "*awful disclosures*" of a false prophet! Away with your predictions—they are as contemptible as those of the "*glorious better times!*" held forth to delude the people in 1840.

If the people should "resolve themselves into their original elements," (which we hope will never be,) it will be for but a few hours, to drive the rag-money changers from the temple which they have converted into a den of thieves, and overturn the foundations so that not one stone shall be left upon another. The Banking system as it now exists, the mother of all our political evils, must and will be put down and kept down, and that without the people "*resolving themselves into their original elements*" is our prediction!

The revolutionary movement of the Whigs of Ohio.

Our readers are aware that the Whig members of the Legislature of Ohio resigned their seats a few weeks ago, in order to prevent the passage of the bill districting the State for members of Congress. All other legislation was of course put an end to, and the Government as completely broken up, as if none existed. How the whig party can sustain themselves before the people on such grounds, we cannot imagine, for if the People sustain the whigs in their course, the democrats in the next Legislature may consider themselves as "*instructed*" also to resign, and thus no Legislature can do business in Ohio for years to come. This result is inevitable, as it seems to us, if the people sustain these whig members in their revolutionary movement.

But in fact the whig Gov. CORWIN, openly avows the doctrine, that it is better to have no government, than a government where the democracy has the ascendency. What a doctrine is this! It puts an end to popular Government all over the world, if the people sustain it; and will make us a mockery and a by-word, for all the despots of Europe. Surely, surely the people of Ohio cannot sustain the Whigs, with such a doctrine in their mouths.

The Hamilton Ohio Telegraph says that Gov. Corwin, when at that place made the following outragious remaks:

"Mr. Corwin said it was better that we should have no government than one where the Democracy were in the ascendency. 'Better,' said he, 'be resolved in our original elements, and let every man be governed by the law written in his own bosom.'

In short, says the Hamilton Telegraph, Gov. Corwin came out fairly in support of their motto, 'rule or ruin.' As might be expected, his warmest partisans were astonished—the reflecting portion horror stricken; his treasonable intentions were too palpable to be mistaken by any. The result has been, that the tide is turned; thousands of honest Whigs are leaving their ranks. Although they are Whigs in ordinary times, when the issue is made up boldly by their leaders, and defined to be a contest for government or no government, they can never tolerate the treasonable stand of their former leaders."

The editor of the Journal charges us with having been on an "electioneering tour," and speaks of the "flying editor of the Register," with considerable apparent satisfaction to himself. We assure the editor of the Journal that we have not been on "an electioneering tour," nor in the future travels we expect to make before the meeting of the Legislature, do we expect to "electioneer" with members. What we have been doing, is simply "electioneering" a little with our subscribers, whose accounts are unpaid. We expect to continue on the same "tour," for several months to come. We are suffering daily for the want of the money due us from delinquent subscribers. The object of our tour is also, to extend the number of our subscribers. We had the satisfaction to add sixty new subscribers to our list, in our late tour in the military tract. We shall visit both the northern and southern portions of the State during the next two months, and hope our subscribers will be ready to pay their accounts, as well as aid us in procuring new subscribers. Give us a lift, boys! We shall put our own shoulder to the wheel; and all we ask is a little aid from Hercules—that is, the Democracy.

The President's Protest.

The reader will find, in the succeeding columns, the protest of President TYLER against the resolutions of the House of Representatives censuring him for his veto of the Tariff bill. Never, since the Presidency of Gen. Jackson, has there been a more unjust and infamous proceeding in either House of Congress, than the censure passed on President Tyler. The President had exercised the right of veto, conferred on him by the constitution; and yet a congress of Clay-Federalists censure him for doing his duty as prescribed in the Constitution. Could there be any thing more despotic, arbitrary, and unjust than the censure of these Clay coons?

This protest of President Tyler's is a well written document. It shows up, in a bold manner, the gross wrong of accusing and condemning the Executive head of the Government without trial or hearing. President Tyler could not do less than defend the rights and dignity of the high station he occupies: nor ought he, as a man, to remain passive under a censure so unjust—his motives impeached, and corruption charged almost in express language. Gen. JACKSON set a precedent for Mr. TYLER, in thus protesting against these resolutions of censure, at that period of the Presidency of Old Hickory, when he removed the deposites from the U. S. Bank, and for which he was censured by the Senate.

After the protest of Mr. Tyler was read in the House of Representatives, Mr. Botts offered four resolutions. The first denying the right of the President to send a protest to the House. The 2d pronouncing the protest a breach of the privileges of the House. And the third similar to the first. These resolutions, it seems, were an exact copy of the resolutions passed by the Senate in 1834 against the Protest of Gen. Jackson; and for which, it seems, Mr. Tyler and Mr. Webster both voted.

The Clay coons thus presented to Mr. Tyler and Mr. Webster the same cup which they offered to Gen. Jackson in 1834. What a change has eight short years made in the position of men! The House adopted the three first resolutions above named, by which the Protest of Mr. Tyler is thus refused a place on the Journals of the House.

The fourth and last resolution of Mr. Botts was in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the Clerk of this House be directed to return the message and protest to its author."

What an insult was this to the Executive head of the Government? But it did not pass however. It was too big a dose even for the Clay coons, and was rejected yeas 62, nays 69.

Instead of censuring Mr. Tyler, these Clay Federal members had better look out for themselves. When they come before the American People for re-election, they will need all their strength to sustain themselves. Never has a Congress sunk to such a depth of ignominy and disgrace as the present. We do not believe that one Clay-coon member will be re-elected in fifty. One universal sentence of condemnation has been passed upon them by the American people. After their present terms expire, they will have leave granted to them every where to remain at their homes, from which it would have been better for the country, and more to their own credit, if they had never emerged.

Iowa Territory.

The official vote for and against a State Convention in Iowa, has been published. The vote is most conclusively against a State Government. There was

Against a Convention	6825
For a Convention	4129
Majority against it,	2696

Reckless character of the Whigs.... Hundreds of thousands voted away without a quorum, which had previously been rejected in a full House.

This Federal Whig Congress has filled the cup of rascality to overflowing. On the last day of the session, in the House of Representatives, there was scarcely a quorum present at any time; yet this fraction of a Whig House seized that moment to pass bills voting away hundreds of thousands of dollars, some of which had been previously rejected in a full House. The Globe states the following facts, which are confirmed by the reports in the National Intelligencer:

"On mature deliberation, the House had reduced the appropriation for the judicial expenses one hundred thousand dollars. This settled decision of a full House—which had long since been carried to the account of the promised retrenchment of Whiggery—was reversed, in the twinkling of an eye, to-day. One hundred thousand dollars additional for the judiciary was incorporated in a bill making an appropriation to perfect a treaty with the Wyandots."

"A joint resolution was hurried through, under the same circumstances, making an appropriation of six thousand dollars to defray the expenses incurred in behalf of certain prisoners who joined the Texans in the Santa Fe expedition. Mr. Adams objected that, constitutionally, money could only be appropriated by bill. The Speaker would not listen to his objection, but hurried on in putting the question. Mr. Adams then objected that it was a money appropriation, and that it could not pass without being submitted to the Committee of the Whole; and, by the time he had shown this to be a flagrant disregard of the rule for making an appropriation of money, he was told the thing was done, and his admonition came too late.

"This is but a sample of the way in which our Rump Parliament, after the longest session ever known in this country, closed its career of the last nine months. In ninety days it will be back again—the distant members having barely time to go to their homes, rest, and return again, to earn their mileage."

Oregon Territory.

The bill declaring the title of the United States to the Oregon territory as perfect, was laid over until next session, in consequence of the pending negociations between this country and Great Britain.

The decease of BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Esq. the celebrated Engineer, is announced in the New York papers. He is said to have originated the first movement in the New York Legislature in favor of the Erie canal. He has been consulted in the construction of all the canals in the Union. Our readers remember that he was thus consulted, in 1837, by the officers of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown.

We insert the following communication from a stockholder of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, in reply to our article a few weeks ago, concerning some new movements of the Bank. It will be seen that the writer does not deny any of our statements except the one "that the Bank was using her specie in buying up State bonds." It may be literally true that the Bank has not, as yet, bought bonds with specie; but we learn from a most intelligent and truthful citizen of this State, that the Bank is now purchasing bonds in New York and Boston and is drawing against her own specie to meet the payments. But even if there is a mistake in this information, which we think there is not, we believe that, if we had not sounded a timely alarm, the Bank *would have taken her specie to purchase bonds before the Legislature met.* Without further comment, at present, we let the communication of "A Stockholder" pass to the public. The general statements of our former article were quite sufficient, we think, to blow up any design of the private stockholders, such as we described. At present, we have nothing further to add on the subject; but in a future number we shall endeavor to throw more light upon it. We learn that the private stockholders of this Bank have paid but little or nothing on their stock to this day; having been banking on the capital furnished by the State. It is idle, therefore, for these gentlemen to be talking about their "not requesting favors from the Legislature," or about "the Bank being injured by the Legislature." We cannot imagine how a set of men can be injured who have paid nothing, unless it is by not being able to carry out their speculations to the extent which they had contemplated:

For the State Register.

"A PLOT ON FOOT TO ROB THE STATE OF ABOUT $600,000"

Messrs Walters & Weber:—In your paper of the 29th August, I have seen an article with the above caption, in which various statements are made in reference to the stockholders of the Bank of Illinois. It is not my intention to enter upon a general defence of the course of that Bank at this time, nor do I think it is called for by the article in your paper.

There is one charge in your article which it is but due to the stockholders and Directors of the Bank to contradict, and silence from them on this subject might seem to be an implied admission of its truth. The charge is that some of the principal stockholders of the Bank "*are now engaged, with the specie of the Bank, in buying up State Bonds at 15 cents to the dollar, which they design to force upon the State at par in lieu of the stock which the State owns in the Bank.*"

This statement is wholly incorrect in every particular, and whoever gave you the information was most grossly mistaken. Not one dollar of the specie or paper of the Bank has been used in purchasing State bonds, and I am entirely confident that not one dollar will be used for this purpose. The directors and stockholders both know full well, that if they did purchase up the State bonds they could not force the State to take them either at par or at any other rate for her stock. It is the privilege of the State to do as she pleases with her stock, and the stockholders and directors of the Bank could not, if they desired, dictate to the State, the terms of disposing of her stock.

The Bank of Illinois has not heretofore requested any favor of the Legislature, nor do I believe she will have any proposition to make to the State to dissolve the connection existing between them. If the Legislature thinks it is for the interest of the State that a separation should take place, and desire to sell their stock, I have no doubt, that the Bank will acquiesce, and be perfectly willing that she should dispose of it in such manner as to the Legislature may seem best, whether it be at public or private sale. The interest of the stockholders and the State is the same. If the stock of the State is worth 60 cents to the dollar, and will bring that sum, the stock of the private stockholders will be worth as much. If the stock of the State is worth less, that of the stockholders must be likewise.

Those who suppose that the Bank of Illinois, or its private stockholders, are hostile to the State are greatly mistaken—she never sought a connection with the State, nor will she as I believe seek to annul or alter the existing connection, unless it is desired by the Legislature. If it is the wish of the Legislature to dissolve the connection, I am satisfied no obstacle or unfair means whatever will be thrown in the way of a fair separation. All the Bank can ask is justice, and that she will be ever ready to give as far as it is in her power.

Heretofore there has been a misunderstanding between the Bank of Illinois, and the Legislature or officers of the State. It is still her desire that there should be none. The directors and stockholders of the Bank are well aware that any Bank will be injured which comes into conflict with the Legislature of the State: they have and will therefore avoid any cause of difficulty. That the Bank has uniformly acted with liberality towards the State, and I might refer to the present Fund Commissioner, General Whiteside, and to the other officers who preceded him. A further proof is found in the fact that she has loaned to the State about $400,000, for which she has received Bonds from the State. In making these loans, she has been very differently situated from the State Bank; for whilst the State Bank has received the whole revenue of the State, the Shawneetown Bank has not received a dollar in principal or interest except in the Bonds of the State.

The stockholders do not deny that they are anxious to retain their charter and to see the Bank reinstated in her former character and credit. To effect this, every effort is making and will continue to be made to collect and secure the debts of the Bank.

As your article was written advisedly for the eye of the Democratic members of the Legislature, will you be pleased to insert this in your paper so that it may be seen by those members, and all other citizens of the State, who feel an interest in the subject. The Bank and stockholders have nothing to conceal in this matter, and I am satisfied no steps will be taken by the directors or stockholders in reference to the funds or management of the institution, which will not meet with the approbation of the Legislature after a candid examination of their conduct.

And in conclusion will you not permit me respectfully to suggest whether articles in your paper, and in other democratic and whig papers in the State, tending to destroy all confidence in the institution, and founded upon mistaken information, will not this have a tendency to prevent the sale of the stock of the Bank without a very great sacrifice to the State?

A STOCKHOLDER.

The Journal asserts, very boldly that the officers of State "will take the back track" with their proclamation. It is needless to say the Journal has no authority for such a statement. If any change is made in the proclamation, it will be to exclude Shawneetown notes as well as those of the State Bank of Illinois.

Springfield Jockey Club Races.

The races commenced on Tuesday last, and so far have been well conducted. The weather has been fine, and a large assembly of persons have visited the course.

On Tuesday, first day.—Sweepstake for stallions, 2 mile heats, subscription 10 three year old steers.

Mr. Hill entered bay colt Versailles, by American Eclipse, 3 years old.

Mr. Scruggs entered Glimpse, by Medoc, dam by Tiger, 6 years old.

Mr. Music entered the Ruins of Man, by Leopold, 5 years old.

The race was won by Mr. Hill's colt, in two heats.—Time, first heat 4 m. 2 s. Second heat 3 m. 55 s. The race was well contested by Glimpse. Coming up the back stretch on the first mile in the second heat, Glimpse gave the colt a warm brush, but could not pass. He was injured last fall very much in training, from which he had not entirely recovered.

On Wednesday, second day.—Sweepstake for 2 year old colts and fillies, one mile heats, subscription $20.

Mr. Scruggs entered bay colt, by Red Fox.

Robbins & Dixon entered bay filley, by Massinello, dam by Waxey.

Mr. White entered sorrel colt, Young Boston, by Potomac, dam by Diomede.

The race was won in two heats by Mr. Scruggs' bay colt.—Time, first heat 2 m. 6 s. Second heat 2 m. 4 s.

Much disappointment was the result of this race. The bets all run on the bay filley against the field. Even after the bay colt won the first heat, many of the backers of the filley bet more; but she was absolutely no where in the race, the bay colt having distanced all his competitors in the second heat.

On Thursday, third day.—Two mile heats Jockey Club purse $150.

Mr. Scruggs entered bay filley, Miss Bailey, by Imported Marmion, dam by Bertrand, 3 years old.

Mr. Shelton entered bay filley, Lady Harrison, by Sir Henry, dam by Muckle John, 4 years old.

Mr. McKinley entered bay filley, Trifle, by Champion, dam by Bertrand, 3 years old.

The race was won with ease, by Miss Bailey in two heats.—Time first heat 4 min. 2 sec. Second heat 4 min. 11 sec. Trifle was distanced the first heat. Lady Harrison made a tolerable run, but was evidently not in the condition she was last fall.

The horse Sampson.

This remarkable stallion, imported by Mr. OAKLEY from England, is here at the Springfield races; having been brought down from Tremont for exhibition. He is a curiosity.—We have never seen an animal like him. His remarkable size in body and limb is truly wonderful. He may be seen any day this week on the course, or at his stable at the American for the next month.

John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina.

This eminent statesman has been nominated for the Presidency, by the working-men in several of the eastern States. The New York New Era and Morning Post is out for Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency. That paper says:

"At present, Mr. Calhoun is the leading man of the day. He is just the man for the times. The affairs of this country have approached a period, when bold and stringent measures are necessary to its advancement. Our politics require an original and impulsive leader. On the question of the currency and of the tariff,—the questions which lie at the bottom of all our difficulties—the people are ripe for a radical, thorough and corrective course. We want a better currency; we want a freer trade. No man is so well qualified to work important reforms in our legislation, respecting these matters, as Mr. Calhoun. Both by opinion and character, is he fitted for the task. He has studied the theory of our Constitution, and of the constitution of American society, more profoundly than any other man; his convictions are clear and emphatic; he is no trimmer, or mere politician; a friend of retrenchment and reform; he fights under the glorious banner spoken of in the great speech on our outside, of 'Free trade; low duties; no debts; separate from banks; economy; retrenchment, and strict adherence to the Constitution.'

Having said this much, it would be idle to conceal that Mr. Calhoun is our preference as a candidate for the Presidency. We believe him the best man before the public. He has a deep lodgement in the hearts of the people. But we only speak our own sentiments—we know of no factions. We mean no disrespect towards other candidates, and we shall abide, cheerfully, by the decision of a National Convention; yet foremost of all, we are attached to JOHN C. CALHOUN."

We like the spirit and temper with which the Morning Post takes up Mr. CALHOUN—firmly sustaining him, and at the same time doing justice to the other distinguished men in the Democratic party whose names will come before the convention for the Presidency. If nominated Mr. Calhoun would readily get the vote of Illinois. His land bill is more popular than any measure of the kind ever put forward in Congress. We yet hope to see it a law of the land.

Federal Coon processions revived in Ohio.--The difference between 1840 and 1842.

The Federal-whigs have begun the same game in Ohio now, as they practised all over the country in 1842. Processions, banners, log-cabins, coon skins, big dinners, and all that disgusting parade which was practiced in 1840. Their object is of course to rouse up the party at the ensuing October election. Mr. Clay has determined to visit Ohio shortly, and address a mass meeting there. John Quincy Adams will also be present it is said. Among the banners recently paraded at a procession in which Corwin, the whig Governor of Ohio, was principal Coon and speaker, is one described as follows by the Statesman.

"John Tyler is presenting his conscience to the devil for $500. The devil is just issuing from hell with his imps, flames of brimstone and a large serpent. A rope with a noose is hanging just over Tyler's head, and Mr. Wise standing behind him. The devil salutes Mr. Tyler with, "How do you do Mr. Veto?" Mr Tyler replies, "Is that you, uncle?" A sign-board is over Wise and the President—"WHITE HOUSE 2 MILES—HELL 1 MILE." CASS. ANTHONY is represented as "*would be Judge Anthony, on his way to the dismal swamps,*" in a TYLER PROCESSION" of long and short-eared dogs and puppies! Such is the decency of Tom Corwin whiggery in Ohio. Such are the *arguments* addressed to the people—to a *free* people—to a people professing morality, religion and intelligence. We are informed that many well fed priests, and loud professors of piety - ere greatly pleased with this exhibition of whig argument, and shouted and hollooed in the crowd of political imposters."

We ask the cool and reflecting people of Illinois whether they do not see a moral in the above. Remember the position in which the whigs placed John Tyler in 1840, and look at the position in which they place him now. *Then*, hosannes, shouts, and glory rent the air in his name. *Now*, they literally *send him to the devil!* Can that party be correct in its principles, which addresses arguments like these to the people?

The Directors of the State Bank of Indiana, lately had a meeting at Indianopolis, and decided that specie payments should be maintained, in good and full faith, by all the branches, until, if necessary, they had paid out their last dollar.

POSTSCRIPT.

Highly Important from England.

The mails last night brought very lengthy and highly important news from England.

The steamship Caledonia, arrived at Boston Sept. 2, brings London papers to August 19. There have been horrible riots all over England. Several rioters shot. Thousands are starving in the manufacturing districts. So much for the tariff system.

The Globe has received the London Chronicle of the 19th. Its columns are filled up with movements of great bodies of operatives, who having abandoned the coal mines, the potteries, the glass works, the mills, and other manufacturing establishments throughout England and Scotland, are filling the kingdom with cries of distress, extorting support from involuntary charity, and encountering sometimes in bloody conflicts posses of constables supported by military force. Lord Wellington is appointed to the command of the British army, that his great name may contribute, with the imposing array of regular troops and the civil power, to curb the spirit of revolt.

This insurrection looks like the forerunner of great events in England.

The French Chambers have passed a bill establishing the majority of the Prince at 18. The bill is in anticipation of the death of Louis Phillippe.

The President withheld his signature from two bills passed on the last night of the session viz: the bill repealing the condition in the distribution law, by which the distribution was to cease upon the duties being raised beyoned 20 per cent.—and also the bill in reference to contested elections. These bills, says the Madisonian, were not sent to the President until a few hours before the adjournment, and he had not time to examine them. There is no doubt that neither of them will be approved by the President. The Mandamus act, directing the States *how* to elect their members of Congress, remains, therefore, as it stood, without the contested election bill. Of itself, it is insufficient to exclude members elected by General ticket from their seats.

Canal Lands.

The following bill as amended has passed both Houses of Congress, and has received the signature of President Tyler, and is now a law of the land. It authorize the State of Illinois to select 5,000 acres of land in lieu of other lands heretofore selected:

An act to authorize the States of Indiana and Illinois to select certain quantities of land, in lieu of like quantities heretofore granted to the said States, for the construction of the Wabash and Erie and the Illinois and Michigan canals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That there be vested in the State of Indiana twenty-four thousand two hundred and nineteen acres and fourteen hundredths of an acre of land, to be selected under the authority of the Governor of said State, from any of the unsold public lands therein, not subject to the right of pre-emption, as an equivalent for certain lands covered by Indian reservations in the lands acquired by treaties with the Miami Indians, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-seven and eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, respectively, and which, had said reservations not been permitted or allowed, would have belonged to said State in virtue of the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, entitled, "An act to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding said State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State of Illinois is hereby authorized to cause to be selected, from any of the unsold public lands in that State not subject to the right of pre-emption, the quantity of five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, in lieu of sections numbered three and nine, in township thirty-two, north of range three east; sections thirteen and twenty-one, in township thirty four, north of range six east; sections twenty-five and thirty-three, in township thirty-three, north of range eleven east; and sections thirteen, nineteen, and twenty-one, in township thirty-three, north of range eight, east of the third principal meridian, heretofore selected by the said State under "An act to grant a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan," but which had been sold and patented to individuals by the United States before the location by the said States had been approved.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the selections of lands made under this act shall be reported by the Governors of the said States to the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President of the United States.

British Liberality.

The British Government has caused to be transmitted to the American Secretary of State six gold medals, bearing the portrait of Queen Victoria. These medals are to be delivered to the commanders of six different American vessels "in acknowledgement of the services rendered by them in saving the lives of British seamen, subject to Her Majesty." This is all very well. The following is a list of these medals:

1. For Captain *Depeyster*, of the packet ship "*Sheridan*," of New York, for saving the crew of the British barque "Zephyr," of Newcastle in November, 1840.

2. For Captain *James A Wootton*, of the packet ship "*Rhone*," of New York, for saving the lives of the crew of the British barque" *Belinda*," of Troon, David MacNichol, master.

3. For Captain *T. B. Cropper*, of the packet ship "Columbus," of New York, for saving the lives of the master and crew of the vessel "*Leonidas*," of Belfast, in November, 1840.

4. For Captain *W. C. Thompson*, of the packet ship "*Stephen Whitney*," of New York, for saving the master and Crew of the schooner "*Despatch*," of St. Johns, Newfoundland, in November, 1840.

5. For Captain *Alexander S. Palmer*, of the packet ship "*Carrick*," of New York, for saving the lives of the master, mate and crew of the brig "*Eugenia*," of St. Johns, New Brunswick, in December, 1840.

6. For Captain *Stoddard*, of the packet ship "*Ville de Lyon*," of New York, for saving the lives of the master and crew of the British brig "*Britannia*," in November, 1840.

MASONIC.

THE Grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, will commence in Jacksonville on the first Monday of October next. An address will be made on Tuesday, by James Shields, Grand Orator. All Masons in good standing are invited to join the procession.

September 16th 1842.

Protest of the President.

To the House of Representatives:

By the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he *approve*, he *shall* sign it; but if *not*, he *shall* return it with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it."

In strict compliance with the positive obligation thus imposed upon me by the Constitution, not having been able to bring myself to approve a bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," I returned the same to the House with my objections to its becoming a law. These objections, which had entirely satisfied my own mind of the great impolicy, if not the unconstitutionality, of the measure, were presented in the most respectful, and even deferential terms. I would not have been so far forgetful of what was due from one department of the Government to another, as to have intentionally employed, in my official intercourse with the House, any language that could be, in the slightest degree, offensive to those to whom it was addressed. If, in assigning my objections to the bill, I had so far forgotten what was due to the House of Representatives as to impugn its motives in passing the bill, I should owe, not only to that House, but to the country, my most profound apology. Such departure from propriety is, however, not complained of in any proceeding which the House has adopted. It has, on the contrary, been expressly made a subject of remark, and almost of complaint, that the language in which my dissent was couched was studiously guarded and cautious.

Such being the character of the official communication in question, I confess I was wholly unprepared for the course which has been pursued in regard to it. In the exercise of the power to regulate its own proceedings, the House, for the first time, it is believed, in the history of the Government, thought proper to refer the message to a select committee of its own body, for the purpose (as my respect for the House would have compelled me to infer) of deliberately weighing the objections urged against the bill by the Executive, with a view to its own judgment upon the question of the final adoption or rejection of the measure.

Of the temper and feelings in relation to myself of some of the members selected for the performance of this duty I have nothing to say. That was a matter entirely within the discretion of the House of Representatives. But that committee, taking a different view of its duty from that which I should have supposed had led to its creation, instead of confining itself to the objections urged against the bill, availed itself of the occasion formally to arraign the motives of the President for others of his acts since his induction into office. In the absence of all proof, and, as I am bound to declare, against all law or precedent in parliamentary proceedings, and, at the same time, in a manner which it would be difficult to reconcile with the comity hitherto so sacredly observed in the intercourse between independent and co-ordinate departments of the Government, it has assailed my whole official conduct, without a shadow of a pretext for such assault; and, stopping short of impeachment, has charged me, nevertheless, with offences declared to deserve impeachment.

Had the extraordinary report which the committee thus made to the House been permitted to remain without the sanction of the latter, I should not have uttered a regret, or complaint, upon the subject. But, unaccompanied as it is by any particle of testimony to support the charges it contains, without a deliberate examination, almost without any discussion, the House of Representatives has been pleased to adopt it as its own, and thereby to become my accuser before the country, and before the world. The high character of such an accuser, the gravity of the charges which have been made, and the judgment pronounced against me, by the adoption of the report upon a distinct and separate vote of the House, leave me no alternative but to enter my solemn protest against the proceeding, as unjust to myself as a man, as an invasion of my constitutional powers as Chief Magistrate of the American people, and as a violation, in my person, of rights secured to every citizen by the laws and the Constitution. That Constitution has intrusted to the House of Representatives the sole power of impeachment.—Such impeachment is required to be tried before the most august tribunal known to our institutions.

The Senate of the United States, composed of the representatives of the sovereignty of the States, is converted into a hall of justice; and, in order to insure the strictest observance of the rules of evidence, and of legal procedure, the Chief Justice of the United States, the highest judicial functionary of the land, is required to preside over its deliberations. In the presence of each judicatory, the voice of faction is presumed to be silent, and the sentence of guilt or innocence is pronounced under the most solemn sanctions of religion, of honor, and of law. To such a tribunal does the Constitution authorize the House of Representatives to carry up its accusations against any chief of the Executive department whom it may believe to be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. Before that tribunal the accused is confronted with his accusers, and may demand the privilege, which the justice of the common law secures to the humblest citizen, of a full, patient, and impartial inquiry into the facts, upon the testimony of witnesses, rigidly examined, and deposing in the face of day. If such a proceeding had been adopted towards me, unjust as I should certainly have regarded it, I should, I trust, have met with a becoming constancy a trial as painful as it would have been undeserved. I would have manifested, by a profound submission to the laws of my country, my perfect faith in her justice; and, relying on the purity of my motives, and the rectitude of my conduct, should have looked forward with confidence to a triumphant refutation in the presence of that country, and by the solemn judgment of such a tribunal, not only of whatever charges might have been formally preferred against me, but of all the calumnies of which I have hitherto been the unresisting victim. As it is, I have been accused without evidence, and condemned without a hearing. As far as such proceedings can accomplish it, I am deprived of public confidence in the administration of the Government, and denied even the boast of a good name—a name transmitted to me from a patriot father, prized as my proudest inheritance, and carefully preserved for those who are to come after me, as the most precious of all earthly possessions. I am not only subjected to imputations affecting my character as an individual, but am charged with offences against the country, so grave and so heinous as to deserve public disgrace and disfranchisement. I am charged with violating pledges which I never gave; and because I execute what I believe to be the law, with usurping powers not conferred by law; and, above all, with using the powers conferred upon the President by the Constitution, from corrupt motives and for unwarrantable ends. And these charges are made without any particle of evidence to sustain them, and, as I solemnly affirm, without any foundation in truth.

Why is a proceeding of this sort adopted at this time? Is the occasion for it found in the fact, that, having been elected to the second office under the Constitution by the free and voluntary suffrages of the people, I have succeeded to the first, according to the express provisions of the fundamental law of the same people? It is true that the succession of the V. President to the Chief Magistracy has never occurred before, and that all prudent and patriotic minds have looked on this new trial of the wisdom and stability of our institutions with a somewhat anxious concern. I have been made to feel too sensibly the difficulties of my unprecedented position, not to know all that is intended to be conveyed in the reproach cast upon a President without a party. But I found myself placed in this most responsible station, by no usurpation or contrivance of my own. I was called to it, under Providence, by the supreme law of the land, and the deliberately-declared will of the people. It is by these, the people, that I have been clothed with the high powers which they have seen fit to confide to their Chief Executive, and been charged with the solemn responsibility under which those powers are to be exercised. It is to them I hold myself answerable, as a moral agent, for a free and conscientious discharge of the duties which they have imposed upon me. It is not as an individual merely, that I am now called upon to resist the encroachment of unconstitutional power. I represent the Executive authority of the people of the United States; and it is in their name (whose mere agent and servant I am, and whose will, declared in their fundamental law, I dare not, even were I inclined, to disobey,) that I protest against every attempt to break down the undoubted constitutional power of this department, without a solemn amendment of that fundamental law.

I am determined to uphold the Constitution in this, as in other respects, to the utmost of my ability, and in defiance of all personal consequences. What may happen to an individual is of little importance; but the Constitution of the country, or any of its great and clear principles and provisions, is too sacred to be surrendered, under any circumstances whatever, by those who are charged with its protection and defence. Least of all should he be held guiltless, who placed at the head of one of the great departments of Government, should shrink from the exercise of its unquestionable authority on the most important occasions; and should consent, without a struggle, to efface all the barriers so carefully created by the people to control and circumscribe the powers confined to their various agents. It may be desirable, as the majority of the House of Representatives has declared it is, that no such checks upon the will of the Legislature should be suffered to continue.—This is a matter for the people and the States to decide; but, until they shall have decided it, I shall feel myself bound to execute, without fear or favor, the laws, as it has been written by our predecessors.

I protest against this whole proceeding of the House of Representatives, as *ex parte* and *extra judicial*. I protest against it as subversive of the common right of all citizens to be condemned only upon a fair and impartial trial, according to law and evidence, before the country. I protest against it, as destructive of all the comity of intercourse between the Departments of this Government, and destined, sooner or later, to lead to conflict fatal to the peace of the country and the integrity of the Constitution. I protest against it, in the name of that Constitution, which is not only my own shield of protection and defence, but that of every American citizen. I protest against it, in the name of the people, by whose will I stand where I do, and by whose authority I exercise the power which I am charged with having usurped, and to whom I am responsible for a firm and faithful discharge, according to my own convictions of duty, of the high steward-ship confined to me by them. I protest against it, in the name of all regulated liberty, and all limited Government, as a proceeding tending to the utter destruction of the checks and balances of the Constitution, and the accumulating in the hands of the House of Representatives, or a bare majority of Congress, for the time being, an uncontrolled and despotic power. And I respectfully ask that this, my protest, may be entered upon the journal of the House of Representatives, as a solemn and formal declaration, of all time to come, of the injustice and unconstitutionality of such a proceeding.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1842.

Remarks of Mr. McRoberts.

OF ILLINOIS.

In Senate, June 5, 1842—Upon the apportionment bill.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. ALLEN to strike out the second section, which is in these words:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in every case when a State is entitled to more than one Representative, the number to which each State shall be entitled under this apportionment shall be elected by districts, composed of contiguous territory, equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled—no one district electing more than one Representative.

Mr. McROBERTS said he had several objections to the section of the bill now under consideration, the first and principal of which was, that, if passed, it would be a violation of the Constitution of the U.S. Upon grounds of inexpediency of interfering with the several States, in the mode and manner of regulating elections, if Congress possessed the power he should vote against this provision of the bill. But that branch of the subject had been so fully and so ably discussed by the Senators from New York and New Hampshire, [Mr. Wright and Mr. Woodbury,] that he should confine the few observations which he proposed to make to the question of constitutional power, to wit: Does the Constitution confer upon Congress the power to require the States of this Union to shape their legislation according to the orders or directions of Congress? This does not involve the inquiry as to which of the two modes (the general ticket or district system in elections) is preferable; or whether Congress may not in the last resort, or where States should refuse to provide for the election of members of the House of Representatives, interpose and pass a law upon the subject. But it is whether Congress can decline to act itself, and at the same time command the State Legislatures what they shall, or what they shall not, do in the premises. The several States have, for fifty years, directed their elections to be held in the mode they deemed best, and as provided for in their own laws. Some of the States have preferred the district, and others the general-ticket system. New Hampshire, New Jersey, Georgia, Rhode Island, Mississippi, and Missouri, elect by general-ticket; the other States elect by districts. No State has failed to provide for the election of members of Congress, and no complaint has been made, from any State, of the mode and manner prescribed for holding the elections. And yet we find this mandatory provision attempted to be forced through Congress, designed to subvert and trample upon the long-established and cherished usage of a part of the States of this Union, without one tangible reason being assigned for it, and, as I shall show, in open violation of the Constitution of the United States.

I regard this subject (said Mr. McR.) as one of deep and pervading interest to the rights and liberties of the States of this Union. I do not believe there has been a question agitated in my day, nor since the establishment of this Government, that forebodes consequences so evil, and so utterly destructive of all State power and State sovereignty, as this proposition. Entertaining this opinion, let me proceed to inquire for the power, and see whether it be found in the Constitution. And, sir, let it be borne in mind that the Federal Government is one of limited powers, and that the whole of its powers are deived from the Constitution.

The first article of the Constitution declares that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." So far as all legislation, all the *law-making power*, is concerned, it is vested in Congress. It is required to be performed by the Senate and House of Representatives. Now, sir, where is the clause or power in the Constitution which authorizes or permits the Congress to *transfer* any portion of the legislative power of Congress to State Legislatures, or to any other body upon earth? Sir, the Constitution vests all legislative powers granted by that instrument in a Congress, and, of course, every exercise of that power must be by Congress. To legislate presupposes freedom of debate and freedom of opinion It presupposes volition. To assume that any portion of the legislative power of Congress can be conferred by Congress upon the State Legislatures and that the States must obey the requisition, takes from the members of the State Legislatures every attribute of a deliberative assembly. The freedom of debate and of opinion is made a burlesque, and State sovereignty would sink into insignificance amid the unspeakable derision which the bare mention of it would produce.

Sir, the Constitution requires *the Congress* to exercise all the legislative power conferred by that instrument. It enjoins the exercise of this power upon the Senators and Representatives, and upon no other body of men; and it requires the members, as a guaranty for the faithful execution of their duties, to take an oath to support it.

Sir, what is the language of that provision of the Constitution under which this extraordinary and hitherto unheard-of power is claimed to be exercised? I will read the clause:

"The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives *shall* be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress *may* at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

Now, I beg Senators to give this section of the Constitution a fair and philological consideration, and to bear in mind that the proposition before the Senate is to demand of the States, not of Congress, the exercise of the power specified in the latter part of this constitutional provision, and in the mode and manner which Congress may dictate. Sir, let me entreat Senators to pause and contemplate the real powers conferred by this section, and contrast it with the extraordinary and alarming provisions of the second section of the bill before you. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representative SHALL be prescribed by the State Legislatures, but Congress *may* make or alter such regulations. The legal maxim, *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*, is strongly illustrative of this subject. It is a rule strictly applicable to the interpretation of the Constitution of the United States. The delegation of this ultimate power to Congress, to wit, that "Congress *may* make or alter such regulations" excludes the implication that Congress can require the State Legislatures to do it. If the regulations of the States are to be altered or changed, it must be done by an act of Congress, specially setting forth what alterations or changes are made. If the States are required to elect by general ticket, it must be so declared in the act of Congress; if they are required to elect by districts, Congress must go on and prescribe the boundaries of the districts. The exercise of legislative powers cannot be imposed upon the States, which are expressly required in the Constitution to be performed by Congress. The grant of power is, that "Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulation;" not that Congress may, at any time, by law, require the States to alter their own regulations. The section of the bill before us assumes to require duties of men who are elected to other legislative assemblies, under the constitutions of the States, and who are not amenable to Congress. Congress may leave particular subjects of legislation to the States, by not exercising her own powers, as in cases of bankruptcy, and others I could mention; but she cannot, in any case, *require* the legislative powers conferred upon her by the Constitution to be exercised by the States.

Sir, there is another view of the constitutional question, involved in this section of the bill before the Senate. This is in the decisions of the judiciary department of this Government, and of the States, upon questions strictly analogous.

(Here Mr. McRoberts took up Sergeant's constitutional Law, and read various extracts.)

"Congress cannot confer jurisdiction upon any courts, but such as exist under the Constitution and laws of the United States.—*Sergeant's Constitutional Law*, 268.

"In a case which occurred in Ohio, an information was filed by the collector of the revenue in the common pleas, against the defendant, for selling domestic distilled spirits without a license from the collector, contrary to the act of Congress, praying a forfeiture to the United States under the act, and the defendant excepted to the jurisdiction of the court. The court decided that the United States could not make use of the State courts to enforce their penal laws; and that the proceeding by information was a criminal proceeding, and contrary to the constitution of the State."—[page 272.]

"Where an action of debt was brought in the supreme court of the State of New York, to recover a penalty of one hundred and fifty dollars, under the act of Congress for laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, which authorized the suit to be brought in a court of that State, and the defendant pleaded to the jurisdiction of the court; the court determined in favor of the defendant, holding that it was not competent to Congress to confer jurisdiction on the State courts, in criminal or penal cases arising under the laws of the United States."—[page 272.]

"Where the defendant was indicted in a State court in Virginia, in the name of the commonwealth, for stealing packets from the mail, it was determined that, as the offence was created by an act of Congress, a State court had no jurisdiction."—[Page 272]

"Where an action of debt was brought in a court of the State of Virginia, to recover a penalty inflicted by the act of Congress to insure the collection of the revenue of the United States, which penalty the act declared might be recovered in a State court; the case was adjourned to the general court of Virginia. It was held that the act of Congress was in this respect unconstitutional; and to assume jurisdiction over the case, would be to exercise a portion of the judicial power of the United States, which, by the Constitution, was deposited in other hands."—[Page 273.]

Congress have attempted by various acts to impose duties on State courts and magistrates, and to invest them with jurisdiction in civil suits, and in prosecutions for fines and penalties arising under the laws of the United States. The result has been already stated in the adjudications I have read. I fully accord in the correctness of a decision of the general court of Virginia, and which is in these words: "The court declared their opinion that Congress could not give jurisdiction to, nor require services of any officer of the State Government as such."

State courts and magistrates have, and often do act in a ministerial, and in some cases perhaps in a judicial capacity, and issue warrants, upon complaint that offences have been committed, or the laws of the United States violated, and commit the offender, or bind him in bonds to appear at the proper court of the United States for trial. But they do not act in such cases because Congress has power to require this service of them. It is rather as conservators of the public peace, and not as officers amenable to this Government, that you always find the ready co-operation of the citizen and the magistrate in such cases.

Mr. McROBERTS also read and commented upon various other decisions, both of the courts of the United States and of the several States confirmatory of the position that the action of the General and State Governments was separate, and in most cases entirely distinct. He also referred to several decisions of the supreme courts of Pennsylvania & South Carolina, to show that these courts had been equally careful in abstaining from the exercise of any powers which belonged to the courts of the United States, as they had been in refusing to permit Congress to exact of them duties which the Constitution gave no right to that body to impose. Ours is a federal system, and the harmony of its action requires that the several departments of the General and State Governments should never be allowed to come in collision with each other; nay, the durability of our institutions depends upon confining each to its appropriate sphere.

Sir, (said Mr. McR.) only contemplate what you are doing. The whole power of this General Government cannot command a State court to try the most inferior cause. And yet we now behold, for the first time in our history, an attempt made to dictate to the Legislatures of the States in matters of the highest public concern.

A State court is the creature of the State Legislature; and it would be strange if you could command the creator, and yet have no power over the creature. It would be wonderful if you could command States how they should or how they should not legislate in regard to elections, and yet that you have no power to require a State court to try the most inferior suit. Sir, what allegiance do the State Legislatures owe to this Government? Is this Government, which owes its very breath to the power of the States—which was created by the States—is this creature of State creation to become master? Why, sir, if such a power as that now claimed had ever been thought of as existing in this Government, it would not have been ratified by a single State. When Patrick Henry put forth his extraordinary powers against the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, in the Virginia convention, if he had suspected the dormant power to exist in the Constitution which you now propose to exercise, it would have been heralded to the world by that venerable patriot. Had that convention supposed the Constitution to contain such a power, they would have been unanimous against it. It was by virtually disclaiming any attempt of over exercising the power by Congress, of regulating "the times, places, and manner of holding elections," except in the extraordinary cases provided for in the proposed amendments, as has been most conclusively shown by the Senator from New York, (Mr. WRIGHT,) that several of the States were induced to ratify the Constitution. Such men as John Hancock, Elbridge Gerry, and George Clinton, came boldly forward, and proposed resolutions which were copied into the ratifications of seven or eight States, declaring that this power was not to be exercised by Congress, *except when the Legislatures of any State shall neglect, refuse, or be disabled by invasion, or rebellion, to prescribe the same.* When this power was so universally denied to Congress to be exercised directly, can it be believed that the framers of the Constitution meant to allow of its exercise indirectly, by permitting Congress to *command the State Legislatures* to do that which it was solemnly agreed Congress should not do, unless upon the neglect or inability of the States to provide for the elections? Such a proposition is wholly inadmissible. It would be unjust to the spirit of plain dealing which always characterized the illustrious men whose names and reputation stand at the fountain of our Government, to prove that they never admitted the power of Congress to prescribe to the State Legislatures what they should or what they should not do, upon any subject whatever. Such a proposition was never made by any of them, either in the debates in the convention, or in their writings as published in the Federalist, or in their subsequent legislative career. The men who formed the Government are not chargeable with this political heresy. It owes its origin to the discoveries in political science of the present day, and to the dominant party now in Congress. If Congress can command the States to vote by districts, the same power exists to command them to vote by general ticket. If Congress can command the States how, or in what manner, they shall cause their elections to be conducted, why may it not also command them as to what description of persons shall be allowed to vote; or direct what system of taxation shall be adopted by the States; or how they shall regulate the transfer of property?

When you have once yielded the right of Congress to command the State Legislatures in a matter of great public concern, where will it end?—Who can comprehend the height, and depth, and length, and breadth, of this enormous usurpation? Sir, this measure is the insidious entering wedge, got up under plausible pretences, but which leads to an entire change of our happy system of government; and, unless resisted by the people and the State Legislatures, will end in the consolidation of all the powers of the States in the hands of this Government. Since the present dominant party came into power, we have witnessed greater and more numerous departures from the Constitution of our fathers, than have ever before been committed since the organization of the Government. The leaven of old Federalism seems to have acquired new power, more skill, and increased devices, in the developments of its real objects. And the present proposition is the greatest violation of the Constitution of them all.

One word to the friends and advocates of State rights, and particularly to those who at times show such zeal upon the subject, on the other side of this chamber. Where will you be found, on yeas and nays, upon the adoption of this provision of the bill? In aiding to carry this section, and thereby recognising the power of Congress to issue mandates to the States of this Union, are you not making war—open war—upon the rights, and liberties, and sovereignty of the States!

DIED, on Lick Creek, Sangamon county, Illinois, 7th of last March, Mrs. MAHETABEL PHELPS, wife of David Phelps, in the 21st year of her age.

Also on the 2d of Sept. inst. MARY, daughter of the above, aged 9 months and 20 days. [Printers in N. Hampshire and Massachusetts are requested to insert the above.]

The Young Men's Lyceum,

Will meet on Monday Evening next, at 7, o'clock, at the Baptist Church. The Rev. Mr. Stamper will deliver a lecture. The public are invited to attend.

S P LALUMIERE, Sec.

September 16, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED--Printing, writing and wraping paper, and for sale at manufacturing prices with carriage.

100 reams printing paper, 24½ by 38 inches.

100 reams fools cap and post, ruled and plain writing paper.

5 gross bonnet boxes.

S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.

N. B. Other sizes printing paper shortly expected. Sept. 15, 1842.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.

CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1842.

Petition for Divorce.

Ailsey Baucom *against* John Baucom.

IT appearing by affidavit on file in the Clerk's office of the circuit court of Sangamon county that John Baucom, the above defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: Notice is therefore hereby given to the said John Baucom that a bill in chancery has been filed in the said Clerk's office by Ailsey Baucom, that a subpœna in chancery has issued thereon, returnable to the next November term of said court, that unless you the said defendant, John Baucom, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the city of Springfield on the third Monday in the month of November next, and answer to the said bill, the allegations therein will be taken for confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly. J CALHOUN, clk.

BAKER & BLEDSOE, sols.

Sept. 14, 1842. 6-4t.

Administrator's Notice.

I HAVE taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Micajah Crowder, deceased, of Jefferson county, and shall attend before the Court of probate for said county at Mt. Vernon, on the first Monday in November next, at which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same for adjustment.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as their notes and accounts may become due, and save cost.

MARY CROWDER, Adm'x.

September 16, 1824. 4-w*

A. & M. LINDSAY.

North west corner of the Public Square.

IN modern times 'tis quite in vogue
To publish some kind of catalogue,
To inform the folks abroad, and tell
What store you keep and what you sell.
At Hoffman's Row, number one,
There all our friends we wish to come,
To view the stock we keep on hand
And our low prices understand:—
Flour by the barrel, cornmeal and rye,
Of each we keep a good supply;
Butter salt and fresh, smoked beef and cheese,
Here you may purchase what you please;
Bacon well cured and good lard,
Wine vinegar, or cider hard;
Groceries we keep of every grade
Equal to any in the trade,
Sugar and tea of every kind,
Which cannot fail to suit the mind;
Ginger, pepper and piment
With every other condiment
To season well, flesh, foul and fish,
In every shape and form you wish.
A large assortment may be had,
Of herring, codfish, mackerel, shad;
Of salmon too, that looks quite nice,
And sets one longing for a slice.
We keep large lots of salt on hand—
Two kinds are always at our stand;
We've wooden ware, churns, tubs and pails,
All kinds of cut and wrought iron nails;
Bedcords, ropes and fishing lines,
All kinds of flax and cotton twines,
Soap that is firm, both white and yellow,
Candles of sperm and some of tallow,
Tobacco, cigars and good snuff,
For suckers to chew, pinch or puff.
We have prime liquors and good wine
Which temperance folks call "striped swine,"
But many will act the hypocrite,
To keep these little pigs from sight;
Sometimes the animal will scowl,
And often make an ugly growl—
Will show his teeth, and even bite
If you fail to use him right,
If well applied and not abused,
And in a moderate manner used,
This "striped pig" is never wild
If you always treat him mild.
Lindsay's liniment of great fame
For cuts, bruises and relieving pain;
Patent medicines, Brandreth's pills
And preparations for the chills,
For coughs, consumption and for worms,
And now if you please for our terms:
Produce, flaxseed, wheat and hard cash,
And at its value paper trash,
Received at our store at all times
And now we'll cease to make our rhymes.

LIGHT BAY HORSE—Taken up by John Orchard, living about 12 miles east from Mt. Sterling, Brown county, one light bay horse, black mane and tail, a small white spot on the left side near the withers, and a spot in the right eye, spavin marks on the fore pastern joints, about 14½ hands high, supposed to be seven years old last spring, trots and paces; appraised at $30. August 10, 1842. 7 I S BAILEY, clk

BAY HORSE—Taken up by Michael Thillion, living six miles north of Mount Sterling, in Brown county, one bay horse, six years old, 15½ hands high, a star in his face and a snip on the nose, the two hind feet white, a scar on the back part of the right hind leg, and collar marked; appraised at $30. August 17, 1842. 7. I S BAILEY, clk.

BLACK HORSE—Taken up by Pennington Power, living on Sugar creek, Clinton co., Illinois, one black horse, about 5 years old, about 15 hands and one inch high, a long star in the forehead and snip on the nose, the left hind foot white and some white on the back part of the right hind foot, shod all round and has a notch cut in the fore part of each shoe; appraised to $45. June 14, 1842. 7. P. BOND, clk.

BAY HORSE—Taken up by John W. Holt, living in St. Clair county, four and a half miles south of Belleville, one bay horse, 14 hands high, three white feet, some saddle spots on his back, and a scar on each side of his face below his eyes, also a scar on his right shoulder, and bone spavin on his right hind leg, supposed to be nine years old: appraised to $18. July 20, 1842 7*. J M REYNOLDS, clk.

STRAWBERRY ROAN FILLEY—Taken up by Andrew Ferguson, living two miles west of Lebanon, St. Clair county, a strawberry roan filley, 3 years old, 14 hands three inches high, the right hind foot white; appraised to $40. August 25, 1842. 7* J M REYNOLDS, clk.

BAY MARE—Taken up by George W. Rice, living six miles south west of Carrollton in Greene county, a bay mare, with a star in her forehead, left hind foot white, marked with the collar on each shoulder, near 15 hands high, supposed to be 5 years old last spring; appraised to $40. August 14, 1842. 7* W CARLIN, clk.

CHESNUT SORREL MARE—Taken up by Robert Shaver, in Oscola Grove, Stark co., one chesnut sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, supposed to be twelve years old, a white stripe in the face, a white spot on the right side of the back, and a white spot on the lower part of the left shoulder, left hind leg white half way up to the gambrel joint, the inside of the right hind foot white up to the fetter joint, a scar on the right thigh, supposed to be caused by a kick; appraised to $37 50. August 13, 1842. 7. O WHITAKER, clk.

BLACK HORSE—Taken up by Wilmot Smith, living in township six south six west, in Pike county, Illinois, a black horse, with a little white on both hind feet, star in his forehead, shod behind, 15 hands high, supposed to be eight years old, and paces; appraised to $40. Aug. 22, 1842. 7. W H BOLING, clk.

TWO SORREL MARES—Taken up by Jas. Nabb, living one mile east of the town of Lawrenceville, in Lawrence county, two sorrel mares, one 15 hands high, right eye out, sunk in the right shoulder, blaze face, 10 years old; appraised to $20. The other seven years old, 14½ hands high, small star in her forehead, right hind foot white; appraised to $30. August 16, 1842. 7. E Z RYAN, clk.

DARK BROWN MARE—Taken up by Alpheus Seward, living in Tiskabnob, one dark brown mare, with a white spot in the forehead about the size of a five cent piece, about 15 hands high, about 12 or 13 years old, appears to be stiff or lame in the fore shoulders; appraised at $28. 7* S F DENNING, clk. Bureau county, August 22, 1842.

THREE ESTRAYS—Taken up by James D. Irwin, living in township 4 north 5 west, a light sorrel mare, about 5 years old, 14½ hands high, bald face, white on the belly and sides, near legs and feet white, a scar on the left shoulder, and also a colt, a brown, with a star and snip; both appraised at $36 67. Also a light bay gelding, about 15 years old, 15 hands high, a few white hairs in his forehead, and some on each jaw, near hind leg crooked, some collar marks; appraised at $20. August 15, 1842. 7. S MARSHALL, clk.

TWO ESTRAYS—Taken up by Isaac Bennett, a bay mare, probably 14 or 15 years old, the left eye out, a small star, the letters T. J. branded on the left shoulder, a scar like as having had the pole evil, about 15 hands high. And also a dark brown horse about five years old, a star, a white spot on the left hind foot and a saddle mark on each side of the back, 14 hands high, racks under the saddle. The mare appraised at $18, and the horse at $36. August 20, 1842. 7. S MARSHALL, clk.

BLACK HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Driskell, living about 5 miles east of Paris, Edgar county, one black horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, hip shot in the left hip, a scar on the right side of the withers; appraised to $30. May 7, 1842. 7. R N DICKENSON, clk.

DARK BAY MARE—Taken up by Thomas Cox, living in the Plumb Creek precinct, Randolph county, a dark bay mare, about 14 hands high, supposed to be five years old; appraised at $40. Sept. 7, 1842. 6* A J DICKINSON, clk.

DARK BROWN MARE—Taken up by Richard Ratliff, near the town of Moulton, in Stark county, one dark brown mare, three years old past, four feet eleven inches high, both hind feet and near fore foot white, some white hairs between the eyes, and a snip on her nose, black mane and tail; appraised to $30. Aug. 15, 1842. 6. OLIVER WHITAKER, clk.

A LIST of lands and other real estate situate in the county of Christian and State of Illinois, on which taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1841.

Names of Owner.	Description.	Acres.	Tax.
John Crompton	s w n e 4 14 n 2 w	39¼	$1 40
same	e hf s e qr 27 14 n 3 w	80	2 80
same	s e n e 27 14 n 3 w	40	1 40
same	e hf s e qr. 4 14 n 2 w	80	2 80
same	n w n e 4 14 n 2 w	30	1 40
William Crompton	s w s w 3 14 n 2 w	40	1 40
same	n w s w 3 14 n 2 w	40	1 40
same	s w qr s e qr 9 14 n 2 w	40	1 40
same	e hf s e qr 4 14 n 2 w	80	2 60
same	n w s w qr 26 14 n 3 w	40	1 40
Abrama Cowwood	n e qr. 17 15 n 2 w	160	5 60
same	w hf s e qr 17 15 n 2 w	80	2 80
James Manang	s e qr 17 14 n 3 w	152	5 32
Thomas Mather	e hf n w qr 15 15 n 3 w	80	2 80
same	e hf n w 22 15 n 3 w	80	2 60
same	w hf n w 27 15 n 3 w	80	2 80
Sarah Bohannan	w hf s w qr. 15 15 n 2 w	80	2 80
William Southwick	lot 2 block 38 in Allenton, valuation $7		6
M J Peel, Beazer, & Co.	block 50 in Mount Auburn, valuation $300		1 20

NOTE.—The cost on each of the above tracts of land and town lots is 16 cents.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next term of the circuit court to be holden in the town of Taylorville, on the first Monday in the month of November next for a judgment against said lands and town lots for the taxes and costs due thereon, and for an order to sell said lands for the satisfaction of the same; all lands and town lots against which judgment shall be pronounced and for the sale of which an order shall be made, will be exposed to sale on the third Monday, in the month of November next, at the door of the court house in the town of Taylorville for the amount of said taxes and costs due thereon, sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

J. MURPHY, C. C. C.

Sept. 2, 1842.

The above notice was published in the Illinois State Register, a weekly newspaper printed in Springfield, Illinois, for the week ending the 16th of September, 1842,—the number of notices corresponded with the number of papers printed for that week, and were distributed according to law. WALTERS & WEBER.

OFFICE OF COMMIS'Y GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, August 1, 1842.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of November next for the delivery of provisions, in bulk, for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

825 barrels of pork
1,540 barrels of fresh superfine flour
660 bushels of new white field beans
13,200 pounds of good hard soap
2,640 pounds of good hard sperm candles
226 bushels of good clean dry salt
3,025 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At the public Landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi.

300 barrels of pork
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
4,800 pounds of good hard soap
960 pounds of good hard sperm candles
92 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1843, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th of February, 1843.

At Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

300 barrels of pork
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
4,800 pounds of good hard soap
960 pounds of good hard sperm candles
92 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half to be delivered on 1st May, 1843, and the remainder on 1st December, 1843.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

1,050 barrels of pork
1,960 barrels fresh superfine flour
840 bushels new white field beans
16,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,360 pounds of good hard sperm candles
292 bushels of good clean dry salt
3,850 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1843.

At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

750 barrels of pork
1,400 barrels of fresh superfine flour
600 bushels of new white field beans
12,000 pounds of good hard soap
2,400 pounds of good hard sperm candles
200 bushels of good clean dry salt
2,750 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Crawford, Praire du Chien, Mississippi river.

525 barrels of pork
960 barrels of fresh superfine flour
420 bushels of new white field beans
8,400 pounds of good hard soap
2,520 pounds of good hard tallow candles
140 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,925 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1843.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.

225 barrels of pork
420 barrels of fresh superfine flour
180 bushels of new white field beans
3,600 pounds of good hard soap
1,080 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
825 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1843.

At Fort Leavenworth Missouri river.

375 barrels of pork
700 barrels of fresh superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
6,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
115 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,375 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1843.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of Fox and Wisconsin river.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1843.

At Fort Brady, Salt St. Marie, Michigan.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1843.

At Fort Mackinaw, Michigan.

150 barrels of pork
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,400 pounds of good hard soap
720 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
550 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1843.

At Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Detroit, Michigan.

450 barrels of pork
840 barrels of fresh superfine flour
360 bushels of new white field beans
7,200 pounds of good hard soap
2,160 pounds of good hard tallow candles
120 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,650 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Buffalo, New York.

300 barrels of pork
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
4,800 pounds of good hard soap
1,440 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Niagara, New York.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Sacket's Harbor, New York.

225 barrels of pork
420 barrels of fresh superfine flour
180 bushels of new white field beans
3,600 pounds of good hard soap
1,080 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
825 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Plattsburg, New York.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.

450 barrels of pork
840 barrels of fresh superfine flour
360 bushels of new white field beans
7,200 pounds of good hard soap
2,160 pounds of good hard tallow candles
120 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,650 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in December, 1842, and January and February, 1843.

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Frot Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Constitution Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.

300 barrels of pork
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
4,800 pounds of good hard soap
1,440 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Trumbul, New London, Connecticut.

150 barrels of pork
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,400 pounds of good hard soap
720 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
550 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At New York.

300 barrels of pork
560 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
4,800 pounds of good hard soap
1,440 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baltimore, Maryland.

225 barrels of pork
420 barrels of fresh superfine flour
180 bushels of new white field beans
3,600 pounds of good hard soap
1,080 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
825 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.

600 barrels of pork
1,120 barrels of fresh superfine flour
480 bushels of new white field beans
9,600 pounds of good hard soap
2,880 pounds of good hard tallow candles
160 bushels of good clean dry salt
2,200 gallons of good cider Vinegar.

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, North Carolina.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
240 pounds of good hard sperm candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
240 pounds of good hard sperm candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina.

225 barrels of pork
520 barrels of fresh superfine flour
180 bushels of new white field beans
3,600 pounds of good hard soap
720 pounds of good hard sperm candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
825 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Georgia.

150 barrels of pork
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,400 pounds of good hard soap
480 pounds of good hard sperm candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
550 gallons of good cider vinegar.

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid. The periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be, one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1843, and 1st March, 1844. The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.

The pork is to be first salted with Turk's Island salt and then carefully packed with the same article in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.—When the packing has been completed, the contractor must furnish to this office a certificate from the packer that the pork has been so salted and packed.

The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped; the beans and salt in barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size, for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Prairie du Chien and St. Peters must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th of April, 1843. A failure in this particular will be considered a breech of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery, and all expenses to be paid by contractors until they are deposited at such store-houses as may be designated by the agents of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with any or all articles required at any post, at any time before entering into contract, and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice.

Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government, otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before requisi-ion will be made upon the Treasury for payment, which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Department.

No drafts on this office will be accepted or paid under any circumstances.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelopement and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

NEW FIRM.

C. W. CHATTERTON & BROTHER having entered into a co-partnership, would inform their friends and the public generally that they are continually receiving from the east a new and fashionable assortment of jewelry &c., consisting of

Gold and silver lever watches,	Gold spectacles,
Gold guard chains,	Silver do
do fob do	Miniature cases,
Gent's breast pins,	Coral necklaces,
Ladies do do	Cong. penknives,
Finger rings,	Pocket pistols,
Gold and silver thimbles,	Gold pencils,

And many other articles which will be sold at 25 per cent. less than ever before offered in this city.

☞The clock and watch repairing attended to by G. W. Chatterton himself, who, after a long experience in one of the first stores in the city of New York, flatters himself that he can please all who may favor him with a call.

C. W. CHATTERTON,
G. W. CHATTERTON.

Sept. 8, 1842.

The Female Department of the Springfield Academy,

WILL re-open on the first Monday of October. The patronage of those is particularly requested who wish their pupils to make thorough acquisitions in the most substantial branches of education; as great care will be taken to promote this end. Tuition at the same reduced prices as the past summer, and no extra charge for fuel or incidental expenses, unless for damages.

For Geog., arith., gram., and history of the U. States, $5 per qr of 10 weeks.

For more advanced branches, $6 per quarter.

It will be understood that the small amount of money which may be drawn from the school fund on the scholars attending, will be applied towards paying the interest on the note of the trustees at the Bank, and if more than sufficient to pay the half of that interest, in procuring additional fixtures for the school rooms of this department.

Notice is also given, that instruction in French may be received at the Academy from a young lady well qualified to teach and converse in the language. Who will also give lessons in music on the piano and guitar.

JOHN F. BROOKS, Principal.

Springfield, Sept. 14, 1842. 6-3t.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1842.

In Chancery.

Stephen Griggs,
against
Alexander Garritt, Jane W. Garritt, Benjamin Delaplain, and James Morse.

IT appearing by affidavit on file in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, aforesaid, in the above entitled cause, that the above named defendants, Alexander Garritt, Jane W. Garritt, and James Morse, are non-residents of the State of Illinois, and without the reach of the process of this court, and a subpoena in chancery having been duly issued in said cause against said defendants: Now you, the said Alexander Garritt, Jane W. Garritt, and James Morse, are hereby notified that the complainant above named has filed his bill of complaint in said court, to appoint a trustee as specified therein, and to procure the sale of the property in said bill mentioned, and that unless you and each of you shall be and appear before the circuit court of Sangamon county aforesaid, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the city of Springfield, on the third Monday in the month of November next, 1842, and plead, answer, or demur to said complainant's bill of complaint filed herein, according to the rules and practice of said court, the same shall be taken as confessed, and a decree granted according to the prayer thereof.

J. CALHOUN, clerk.

WILLIAM MARTIN, sol.
August 18, 1842 4-4t-$5.

Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.
AT THE JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Jo Daviess.

Augustus G. S. Wight and Stephen M. Jackson,
against
Decatur Levering and Charles D. Hinks.

ON this day came the said plaintiffs and filed the record herein, and it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this court that the said defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday in December next, and that due publication of this order be made for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government; the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday in December next. And after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias.*

E. PECK, C. S. C.
august 26, 1842 4-4t-$3.

Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.
AT THE JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Adams.

William Orr,
against
Gideon Howard and Henry Howard, assignees of John Craig and William Routt.

IT having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday of December next, and that due publication be made of this order for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government; the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday in December next. And after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias.*

E. PECK, C. S. C.
august 26, 1842. 4-4t-$3.

Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.
AT THE JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Adams.

William Orr,
against
Gideon Howard and Henry Howard, assignees of John Craig and William Routt.

IT having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this court that the defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday of December next, and that due publication be made of this order for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government; the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday in December next. And after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias.*

E. PECK, C. S. C.
Aug. 26, 1842. 4-4t-$3.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1842.

In Chancery.

Thomas Lewis,
against
Samuel M. Parsons, Frances Parsons, his wife, and Luther N. Ransom.

IT appearing by an affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the Clerks office of the circuit court for Sangamon county, State of Illinois, that Samuel M. Parsons, one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, is a non-resident of this State; Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant, Samuel M. Parsons, that a bill in chancery has been filed in the Clerk's office of the Sangamon circuit court against you, the said defendant aforesaid, that summons has issued therein returnable to the next November term of said court; that unless you, the said defendant, shall be and appear before the Judge of the Sangamon circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the city of Springfield, on the first Monday in the month of November next, and answer to the complainants bill aforesaid, the allegations thereof will be taken as confessed against you, the said defendant last aforesaid, and a decree entered accordingly.

J. CALHOUN, clk.

D. B. CAMPBELL, Sol.
August 26, 1842. 4-4t.-$5.

Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.
AT THE JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Ogle.

Augustus G. S. Wight impleaded with Stephen M. Jackson,
against
Romulus R. Griffith and Michael J. Fitzgerald.

ON this day came the said plaintiffs and filed the record herein, and it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this court that the said defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered, that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday in December next, and that due publication of this order be made for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government; the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday in December next. And after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof, this cause shall stand for hearing as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias.*

E. PECK, C. S. C.
aug. 26, 1842. 4-4t-$3.

Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.
AT THE JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Ogle.

Augustus G. S. Wight and Stephen M. Jackson,
against
Thomas Meredith and Edward Spencer.

ON this day came the said plaintiffs and filed the record herein, and it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this Court that the said defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered, that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday in December next, and that due publication of this order be made for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government; the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday in December next. And after such publication as aforesaid, and proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias.*

E. PECK, C. S. C.
aug. 26, 1842. 4-4t-$3.

LINDSAY & BRO. have just received a lot of goods which they offer for sale low for cash. The following are part of the stock.

Coffee (the best) sugar, tea, tar by the keg, anils, iron, castings, rope, cords, white lead, liquors, medicines, etc etc. Also, 100 sacks salt, 20 bbls etc. We have also a lot of tobacco by the keg or half keg, meal sives, etc. etc.

LOAF SUGAR—A great assortment of loaf sugar just received and for sale by
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

LIQUORS.—A general assortment of liquors, which we offer at cost, hoping thereby to get rid of it forever, come wet boys and you shall have bargains in the critter.
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

FRESH OYSTERS—A lot of fresh cove oysters, warranted good, just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11.

The imported Flandershorse,
SAMPSON,

THE property of Col. Charles Oakley, of Tremont, will make a full season at Springfield, commencing about the 13th of September next. Sampson is a splendid horse, of a jet black color, of fine form and action, and is a great walker, he is 17 hands 2 inches high, well proportioned, his form being very much like a Canadian poney. Farmers wishing to breed to him will do well to make early application as the number of mares will be limited.

Price of service $15 for the season, $20 to insure, in cash or wheat at the market price delivered at Springfield or Meredosia.

Tremont, Aug. 26, 1842. 4-4w.

Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.
AT THE JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Jo Daviess.

Augustus G. S. Wight and Stephen M. Jackson,
against
Charles Hoffman.

ON this day came the said plaintiffs and filed the record herein, and it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this court that the said defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday in December next, and that due publication of this order be made for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government, the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday in December next. And after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing as if the said defendants had been regulaly summoned by *scire facias.*

E. PECK, C. S. C.
aug. 26, 1842. 4-4t-$3.

Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.
AT THE JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Jo Daviess.

Augustus G. S. Wight and Stephen M. Jackson,
against
Frederick Focke and Jacob Brants.

ON this day came the said plaintiffs and filed the record herein, and it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this court that the said defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered, that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday in December next, and that due publication of this order be made for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government, the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday in December next. And after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias.*

E. PECK, C. S. C.
aug. 26, 1842. 4-4t-$3.

Millenary and Mantuamaking.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the ladies of Springfield and its vicinity that they intend carrying on the millinary and mantuamaking business in all their various branches at reduced prices. They solicit a share of public patronage which they will attend to with neatness and despatch. Residence north west corner of fourth and Madison streets.

MRS. HINKLE & FERRELL.
Springfield, Aug. 20, 1842. 4-6m.

HATS FOR STATE BANK PAPER AT PAR.

THE subscriber will take State Bank paper at par for one month, for all kinds of fur hats, at his usual prices, except plain Russia hats, for which he will add one dollar on each hat to his former price, or take the paper at 87½ cents on the dollar, which amounts to the same.

E. COOK.
Springfield, May 12, 1842.

GREEN TREE HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a house in the town of Carlinville, for the accommodation of travellers, which is situated two squares south of the Court House. Sign "Green Tree Hotel." Where he will always be found to render to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call, and hopes by unremitted attention to share a liberal patronage.

DANIEL ANDERSON.
Carlinville, Ill., May 2, 1842. 41-6m.

NOVELTY IN DRESS.

BIDDLE & KNOTTS, have received their spring and summer report of Fashions from Philadelphia, and invite the public to call and see the novelties in dress.

They pledge themselves to spare no pains to render general satisfaction, in making and cutting of garments committed to their charge. They are flattered that by a strict conformity to taste and workmanship, they will secure a liberal portion of the public favors.

Cutting of all kinds of garments for town or country, warranted to fit if made up by competent persons.

Prices reduced and State Bank paper taken at "almost par."

Lumber and produce taken for work in our line. May 13—41tf.

SALARATUS—3 tierces of eastern salaratus for sale by the keg or retail, cheap.
April 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

Official and worthy of attention.

WITH a view of closing his business the undersigned offers to dispose of his stock of clothing at cost. To any person desirous of entering into a safe and snug business this is a fair opportunity, the stock on hand is, without any prevarication, well selected, affording a much better assortment than any other in the place, and all made in a workman like manner. The stand which can be secured is equal to any in the city.

His summer supply having arrived this is a fine opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the same. For current funds offered he will allow no one to go away without having suited themselves, and if selling low for cash will meet the views of his customers, then he will undoubtedly please.

Z. McCOMAS.
Illinois Clothing Store, May 22, 1842.

N. B. It is hoped that those knowing themselves to be indebted will call and settle without further delay. 43-tf. Z. McC.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two or three good Journeyman Cabinet makers. Apply at John Busher's Leather Storoe.
April 22-tf JOSEPH BUSHER.

GROCERIES,
Wholesale and Retail.

FOR sale at reduced prices by J. Bunn, corner of Fifth and Adams streets, among which are

SUGARS.
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and prime New Orleans.

COFFEE.
Rio, Havana, and old Government Java.

FRESH TEAS.
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Pouchung.

FRUITS.
Raisins, Prunes in glass jars, Figs, Lemons, Citrons, Zarte currents, dried apples and peaches.

PRESERVES.
Prunes, appricotts, rasberries, strawberries, currant jelly, and rasberry jam.

SPICES &c.
Mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, allspice, black and cayenne pepper, tomato ketchup, pepper-sauce, mustard, table salt, race and ground ginger, olives, capers, sardines, anchovies, pickles, and oysters.

PAINTS, OILS, AND DYESTUFFS,
White and red lead, spanish brown, whiting, chrome yellow, chrome green, prussian blue, yellow ochre, venician red, litherage glue, vermilion and lampblack, linseed oil, turpentine, copal and japan varnish, indigo, madder, allum, copperas, and ground logwood.

Window glass and nailsassorted sizes; queens ware and glassware, a general assortment.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
French and American brandy, Holland and American gin, jamaica rum, old monongahela, Ohio rectified, Scotch, and Irish whiskey, port, sherry, maueira, teneriffe, sweet malaga, and claret wines; brandy cherries, London porter, Scotch ale (pint bottles,) and Newark cider.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Sperm, wax, and tallow candles, soap, starch, rice, tobacco, spanish and melee cigars, sperm and whale oil, vinegar, mackeral, salmon, white fish, herring and codfish, New Orleans and sugar house molasses, cap, letter, and wrapping paper, bed cords, lines, and manilla rope, cotton yarn, batting, candle wick, and carpet chain, lemon syrup, Brown's No. 1, silver top, and sarsaparilla syrup, Scotch and macoohoy snuff, sulphur, brimstone, chalk, peppermint, castor oil, camphor, friction matches, salts, salpetre, powder, shot, and lead, tubs, churns, wash boards, seives, brooms, brushes, &c. &c.

July 28, 1842—ly.

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, &c.
The first and only arrival of fresh GOODS

PURCHASED IN THE EAST THIS SPRING,
Are now opened at the New Cash Store, just removed to north west corner of the Public Square, lately occupied by Mr. Rankin.

THE assortment is large and general, consisting of every variety of the newest styles suitable for the season, among which are the following:

Calicoes of all prices, new styles, and fast colors

Ginghams, painted lawns, and muslin de laines

Plain and Fancy Bonnet silks, lawns and linings,

Black, Fancy colored, and plain dress silks and satins,

Lace and Fille veils, Dress handkerchiefs and scarfs,

A splended assortment of ribbons, laces hosiery gloves and mitts,

Braids, floss, cruel, tapes, cords, buttons, and threads,

A large supply of tailors' trimmings,

Fancy painted, laquered and feather fans,

Shell, horn and plated combs of all descriptions

Cambrics, plain and figured muslins, toilet covers and corded skirts,

Linen and cotton table diaper, Russia diaper towels and crash,

Men's and boys' summer wear of all descriptions,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinetts, and Marseilles vesting,

A large supply of bed-ticking, bleached and brown domestics.

Latest style parasols, silk and cotton umbrellas,

Ladies' straw, Florence, and hood bonnets,

Children's and misses' straw and legborn hats and bonnets,

Men's and boys' palm leaf and leghorn hats,

Ladies' plaid, buskin walking shoes, a new article,

Ladies' morocco and leather slippers, very low

Ladies' gaiter and leather boots and calfskin shoes,

A large and superior assortment of children's shoes,

Men's and boys' morocco, kip, and calf skin brogans,

Men's fine calf skin shoes, pumps and nullifiers,

Men's fine kip and calfskin boots,

Parlour and hotel slippers, &c.

Together with every other article in the dry goods line.

To which the subscribers solicit the attention of their friends & the public, assuring them that they intend to sustain the reputation they have acquired of selling goods cheaper than they have ever been sold in the State for Cash.

They return thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage they have heretofore given their store, and will endeavor to make it their interest to continue the same.

☞State Bank paper taken on as good terms as at other stores.

CONDELL, JONES & Co.
Springfield, April 8, 1842

North American Specific.

IN Offering to the public a remedy for a multitude of diseases the subscribers are aware that they are rendering themselves liable to the popular objection that no one remedy can be good for so many diseases. But when we look into the pathology of Chronic complaints, the fallacy of such objections is apparent—all diseases are either acute or chronic. Chronic diseases must first be acute and become chronic from a peculiar condition of the nervous system or some impurity of the blood or both; all chronic diseases then are in their nature alike, only modified in their appearance by the original symtoms without being different so far as the effect of medicine is concerned. If this be proven to be the case then a remedy having a specific curative effect on that condition of the system which nourishes the disease must cure the disease, without regard to the symptoms which previously marked it. For instance, although consumption, Dropsy, Rheumatism and Liver Complaints differ in their symptoms, yet when chronic they are mainly alike because they depend on the same impurity of the blood and are consequently cured by the same remedy, which the undersigned flatter themselves they have in their possession.

The North American Specific as a preparation entirely vegetable and on account of its peculiar combination has a specific action upon nerves and blood, many of the articles which enter into its composition were favorite remedies of the late Doctor KLUCK, of Missouri, and have been for a number of years used by the Hunters of the Rocky Mountains, from one of whom the receipt was obtained. The diseases in which the North American Specific is most pre-eminently efficacious are, *Consumption, Chronic Bronchetis, Chronic Coughs, Dropsics of all kinds, Chronic Liver Complaints,* diseases of *the Spleen and Kidneys;* Chronic affections of the Stomach and Bowels, as Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, &c. Also, in Rheumatism and Gout, Lumbago, pains in the joints, and gravel.—In those diseases which follow the improper use of mercury, and in all Venereal diseases, the North American Specific is peculiarly useful. In all scrofulous diseases as *Kings Evil, White Swelling,* and foul and *Indolent Ulcers,* the proprietors do not hesitate to pronounce it the best and most certain remedy that has ever been used. In all cutaneous diseases; also in Itch, Tetter, Scald-Head, Illinois Mange, &c. it has been found beneficial. Indeed in all cases where a revolution in the condition of the blood is required it never fails.

In diseases peculiar to women such as whites, falling of the womb, and barrenness it is especially beneficial.

It has also been highly recommended in all nervous diseases as in Tic Doloroux, Palsy, Epilepsy, &c. &c. Indeed it would be tedious to name all the complaints in which this invaluable Specific is a sovereign remedy. It may be sufficient after the above enumeration for the undersigned to say that in no instance in which they have tried it, has it disappointed their expectations. Besides they have submitted it to the practice of several respectable physicians, who can testify to its effiency.

The North American Specific is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us or our authorized agents. It is put up in eight ounce bottles, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L., and the directions signed by our own hand as follows:

GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill., July 15th 1842.

N. B. The North American Specific is not sold by any Druggist in the United States. 50-ly.

Smith's Cholera Mixture.

A Certain Cure for Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaints, and Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaints.

THE undersigned having obtained the receipt for the above well known remedy from the family of the late Doctor SMITH, have at the earnest and repeated solicitation of those, whose experience in its use, has satisfied them of its superior excellence over all other remedies of this kind, determined to offer it to the public.

The great mortality which follows in the train of this class of disease and the melancholy fact that it has baffled the skill of the medical profession generally, gives to this remedy an importance that cannot be claimed for any one medicine now in use. This remarkable efficacious Mixture is entirely free from the objections which are applicable to the mercurial remedies now in general use among doctors; and can be used for any length of time with perfect safety to the patient. Another important consideration in favor of the remedy is the great saving of expense, and ease and facility with which it can be administered to children having the most irritable stomachs. We feel confident that all those who will try the remedy, will, without hesitation, give it the preference over all others. PRICE $1.

The "CHOLERA MIXTURE" is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us and our authorized agents. It is neatly put up in one ounce bottles, with directions, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L. and the directions signed by our own hand as follows:

GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield Illinois, July 1, 1842.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c,
BROOKIE & BUSH,

Have and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of the above named articles at the stand formerly occupied by Hill and Bush.
March 30, 1842.—37.

BLACK INK—Superior black ink manufactured and for sale by
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED

A. & M. LINDSAY'S
LINIMENT,
SPRINGFIELD,
ILLINOIS.

LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,

For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Perhaps you think that this Liniment is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character and many others that might be mentioned are speedily cured, or the persons greatly relieved by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

None are the genuine but those that have "A. & M. Lindsay's Liniment" blown in the bottle.

Have you a Pain or Weakness in the small of the back? If so, apply the Liniment freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will certainly relieve you.

Have you the Rheumatism? If so, first wash the affected part with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar and rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment with the flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Liniment twice a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesome disease.

Have you a Numbness or Coldness in your legs, arms or feet? If so, rub the affected part well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and in short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so, apply the Liniment three time a day, and all unpleasant sensation will soon disappear.

Have you Sprained yourself? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you Bruises or Burns? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a Cut or Wound? If so, apply the Liniment with a feather two or three times a day.

Are your Limbs or Joints swelled? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and the swelling will soon disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Liniment every morning and evening, washin every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a Pain in the breast or Side? If so, apply the Liniment morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore Eyes? If so, wet a soft rag with the Liniment and apply it on the outside of the eyes, every night on going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears Frosted or Poisoned? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day and it will positively cure them.

Have you Corns on your feet? If so, wet them well with the Liniment two or three times a day, and it will generally cure them.

Certificates.

This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment in a case of excruciating pain caused by a severe fall which fractured two of my ribs. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article. I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted.

THOS. BROOKER.
Sangamon Co., Aug. 19th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure.

THOMAS E. RANDALL.
Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I saught for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.
Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.

This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended to highly.

FRANCIS DORRELL.
Springfield, Nov. 15th 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried.

E. PILCHER.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this Liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work.

DAVID POTTS.
Sangamon County, Aug 19, 1840.

Important to Farmers and owners of horses.

Has your Horse the sweeney? If so, apply the Liniment two or three times a day, rubbing well with the ends of your fingers.

Has your horse the Fistula? If so, add to one bottle of the Liniment one and a half ounce of the Oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture.

Has your horse the Big head or Big jaw? If so, mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula.

Has your horse the Spavin? If so, first beat the affected part with a round smooth stick until it is somewhat bruised, then mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula and Big head.

Has your horse the Scratches? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and occasionally wash the parts with soap and water.

Has your horse a Sprain? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and it will soon be removed.

Has your horse a Weakness or Trembling in the Limbs? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with a rough cloth.

Has your horse a Scum or Film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment in the hollow above the eye two or three times times a day, and it will positively cure it.

Has your horse the Splint? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing the affected part well with a round smooth stick.

Prepared only by A. & M. LINDSAY, North West corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois, and for sale by them and their authorized agents.

☞Persons wishing to become Agents must be well recommended.

Springfield, Ill. July 23, 1841—ly.

CABINET FURNITURE, TURNING, and Upholstering establishment.—The subscribers having taken the shop on sixth street, two doors south of the American House, are prepared to manufacture cabinet furniture of the best materials and in the most approved style. We have now on hand a large assortment which we will sell very low for cash, or most kinds of country produce.

Hair, moss and shuck mattresses, paper hanging. Window curtains cut and made, and every thing in that line done in the best manner and on short notice.

Having the best lathe now in use in this city, we are prepared to do all kinds of turning, either of brass, wood, or iron, with neatness and despatch. Coffins made to order.

Wanted, several thousand feet of cherry, black walnut, lin, sycamore and maple lumber, for which the highest price will be given.

30 RUCKEL, BILLSON, & CO.

GLASS—Just received a lot of window glass, also cut and plain glass tumblers, flasks, vials, and quart, half gallon and gallon bottles. All for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

LINDSAY'S

AGENTS.

A LIST comprising part of the Agents for A. & M. LINDSAY'S LINIMENT, with their places of residence.

Dr. H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.
Messrs. Francis & Edwards, do
J. Grinsted & Co. Louisville, Ky.
E. B. Hinman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. B. A. Fahnestock and Co Pittsburg Pa.
Clark and Co, Chicago, Illinois
J. G. Smith, Peru,
F. L. Thompson, Ottowa
Little and Barnum, Juliet
Dr John Grant, Lockport
White and Co., do
Wilcox and Howard, Magnolia
E. M. Holman, Jerseyville
James G. McCreary, Rushville
B. H. Adams, Kane,
Dr M M Reed, Jacksonville
Dr John Olive, Carlinville
Harvey Dunn, Chambersburg
James Forbes, Pittsfield
Dr T A Hoffman, Beardstown
Wm. A Andres, Winchester
Vincent Higby, White Hall
C Knapp, Middletown
Dr J L Shaw, Tremont
P A Allair, Aurora
Elisha Freeman, St Charles
J and A. Teffe, Elgin
O F and G A Miller, Quincy
T Fish, Washington
L O Hulbert, Peoria
John Shinn, Canton
G. W Hickman, Farmington
Achilles Robb, Lewistown
Marsh, Hankinson and Co, Alton
Dr L Allen, Decatur
Toynan and Kyle, Macomb
Lewis Evans, Carthage
Rockwell and Salisbury, Warsaw
Clark and Patten, Geneva
R F Bell, Crow Meadow
W Naylor, Virginia
Charles Gilkey, Ewington
James Whitlock, Marshall
G S Taylor and Co, Shelbyville
Abner Pain, Paris
Monroe, Chambers and Co, Charleston
E S Phelps, Princeton
N M McCurdy, Vandalia
F H Herriford, Hillsboro
Dr J Duncan, Knoxville
John Rodgers, Monmouth
J G Potts, Galena
S Hill, Petersburg
G W Patrick and Co, Terre Haute, Ind
G W Westbrook, Burlington, Iowa
V Spalding, Madison do
3-14

GEO. G. GRUBB. **NEW FIRM,** THO. LEWIS.
Auction, Commission, Forwarding; and General Agency, at Springfield, Ill.

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership for transacting the above business, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the large three story Brick, next to the State Bank, and opposite the State House, East side of the square, where they will thankfully receive consignments of every description for private or public sale, and attend with punctuality to any business entrusted to their care. Real estate sold or leased in city or country; they have commodious rooms for the display of Furniture, Merchandize, &c.

Advance made on Furniture, Merchandize, Watches, &c. &c. &c.

Sales attended in city, country, or any adjacent places.

REFER TO
Messrs. Tinsley & Co., R. Irwin & Co., B. C. Webster & Co., Mr. J. L. Lamb, N. A. Rankin, Springfield, Illinois.
Messrs. Bassett & Taylor, B. W. Schalder and Co., Beardstown.
Messrs. J. S. Stone & Co., Mr. J. G. Lamb, Alton.
Messrs. Conn & Chambers, Meridosia.
Messrs. Anderson & Thompson, W. L. A. Van Deventer, Robory & Shaffner, St. Louis, Mo
Messrs. John W. Burrows, John Goodin, New Orleans.
Mr. R. W. Worthington, Rodney, Miss.
Mr. James Wickersham, Pittsburg.
Messrs. A. Melvin & Co., S, & R. Stout, New York.
Messrs. Bray Barcroft & Co., Robert Taylor, Wm. J. Leiper, Philadelphia.
Messrs. John W. Stout, Col. J. C. Zabriskie, Brunswick, N. J.
Mr. A. P. Howell, Newark, N. J.
Messrs. Emmerson, Harris & Potter, Boston.
January 1, 1842—4w

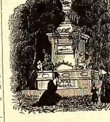
TEXANS VICTORIOUS!—The undersigned has just received his spring stock, which will enable him to furnish his customers with hats of the latest style; he has also received a few cases of eastern made hats for the accommodation of those that want a very low article. Also, a general assortment of wool hats, 20 doz. palm leaf do. glazed elastic do. elastic caps, and a few doz. fancy caps for children. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine the quality and prices for themselves.
April 8. ELI COOK.

FEVER & AGUE LOZENGES—Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges are offered to the public with the greatest confidence in their adaptation to the cure of the intermittent fever, or as commonly called fever and ague.
34 GRUBB & LEWIS

FOR RENT OR TO LEASE.—THE Store situated between ours and Wm. P. Grimsley, will be fitted up to suit the hardware, dry goods or grocery business, and leased on favorable terms. S M TINSLEY & CO.
Springfield, July 21, 1842.

COTTON YARN & BATTING—Just received from the manufacturer's 5000 doz Hope cotton yarn and 16 bales cotton bats for sale low for cash or wheat.
Jn22ly S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

NOTICE.—Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company's checks (or notes) wanted for goods or currency. The highest premium paid for specie.
Goods sold low for cash
S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.
March 11th, 1842—tf.



THE undersigned will keep on hand a supply of coffins of every description so that person at a distance and others can be furnished at the shortest notice, at his Cabinet Warehouse, south of the City Academy. A hearse, with gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished on the most accommodating terms.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.
Aug. 30. 27-yl

$50,000 STATE BANK Funds wanted, for which we will give the highest market price in white lead, paints of all kinds, drugs, medicines, oils, dye stuffs, surgical instruments, perfumery, window glass and glassware, paper, quills, ink, varnishes, &c. at as low prices as articles of like quality can be bought west of the mountains.

JOSEPH CHARLESS & CO.
Corner of Main and Pine Streets, St Louis.
April 29-5m

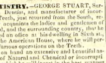
NOTICE.—WE would inform all those indebted to us by note or account that they can pay us in wheat, at cash prices, delivered at our mills immediately after harvest.
June 24. 47-tf. S M TINSLEY & CO.

WALLACE & DILLER

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of the above articles which they offer low for cash. Physicians and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The following comprise some of the articles just received:

100 oz sulphate quinine	100 lbs sup carb soda
50 oz extract bark	35 lbs red sanders
40 oz piperine	17 lbs carb Magnesia
15 lbs Turkey opium	35 lbs calcined magnesia
50 lbs English calomel	109 lbs African cayenne
150 gals spts turpetine	30 lbs red precipitate
559 gals linseed oil	50 lbs pearl barley
300 gals train or fish oil	50 lbs gum assafœtida
500 gals lamp oil	10 lbs white wax
500 lbs castile soap	150 gum camphor
50 lbs chrome yellow	35 lbs red bark
25 lbs chrome green	15 lbs calisaya bark
550 lbs oil vitrol	13 lbs yellow bark
100 lbs chipped logwood	30 lbs arrow root
500 lbs alum	50 lbs rhubarb root
540 lbs white lead dry	30 lbs red chalk
50 kegs white lead	100 lbs white chalk
100 lbs venetian red	350 lbs glue
50 lbs blue vitrol	14 lbs balsam copavia
70 lbs macouba snuff	35 lbs nutmegs
150 lbs coperas	50 lbs rapee snuff
155 lbs gum aloes	300 lbs gum shelac
50 lbs cloves	350 lbs cam wood
100 lbs tartaric acid	50 lbs liquorice ball
5 baskets salad oil fresh	50 lbs powdered rhubarb
95 lbs cream tartar	35 lbs columbo root
1000 lbs saleratus	50 lbs Alexandria senna
600 lbs rosin	100 lbs India senna
160 lbs flor sulphur	1500 lbs spanish whiting
50 lbs sarsaparilla root	34 lbs pink root
50 lbs fresh tamarinds	40 lbs chamomile flowers
50 lbs seidlitz mixture	5 lbs French chalk
159 lbs cinnamon bark	5 oz pure kreosote
65 lbs English mustard	5 oz sulphate morphia
50 lbs refined borax	3 oz aceate morphia
39 lbs aqua fortis	1 oz oil roses

Springfield, August 14, 1841.



DENTISTRY.—GEORGE STUART, Surgeon Dentist, and manufacturer of incorruptible Teeth, just returned from the South, respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield, and the surrounding country, that he has opened an office at his dwelling in Sixth st., South of the American House, where he will perform the various operations on the Teeth.

He has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of Natural and Chemical or incorruptible teeth, which he will insert in the best manner from a single tooth to an entire set. Teeth extracted with improved instruments. Teeth filled with fine gold, silver and tin foil.

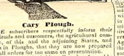
From G. Stuart's long experience and extensive practice in the city of Philadelphia and Springfield; he feels justified in warranting all his operations. G. S.
june 26—ly

SPRINGFIELD COACH FACTORY.

S H. VANHOFF & O. LEWIS, would inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture and keep on hand all description of Carriages. Having been engaged for several years in the above business, they feel conscious that their work for durability, neatness of execution and cheapness, cannot fail to suit those wishing to purchase. They have on hand several Buggies and Barouches, which they invite the public to call and examine. Their shop is opposite the Methodist Meeting House.

☞ They will also attend to the Waggon making business, and repairing of every description at the shortest notice. V. & L.
Springfield.

JEWETT'S IMPROVED PATENT



Cary Plough.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and customers, the agricultural community, of this and the adjoining States, and dealers in Ploughs, that they are now prepared to fill all orders for the same on presentation.

The mould board of this well and so favorably known plough, is made of wrought iron, and the share of steel, 5-16ths of an inch thick, which carries a fine sharp edge. The whole face of the mould board and share is ground smooth, so that it scours perfectly bright in any soil, and will not choke in the foulest of ground. It will do more work in a day, and do it much better and with much less labor, to both team and holder, than the ordinary ploughs that do not scour, and in consequence of the ground being prepared better, the agriculturalist obtains a much heavier crop.

JEWETT & HITCHCOCK.
Near the south-east corner of the square.
Feb. 1. 1842. 27

IRON, STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

THE subscribers, thankful for past favors, respectfully inform their numerous friends and customers that they still keep on hand a large assortment of stoves, embracing all the late and most approved patterns, of cook, fancy parlor, Franklin, seven and ten plates, coal stoves and grates, with all the necessary apparatus.—Also, a large and general assortment of flat, round and square bar iron, from the most approved manufacturies; American, English, blister, and cast steel.

Our iron foundry being in complete and successful operation, we are prepared to make all castings usually made at a foundry, and to fill all orders for the same, at short notice. A large supply of mill and hollow ware castings, andirons, grate bars, wagon boxes &c. always on hand, and will be sold at much lower rates than heretofore.

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

We have also a large supply of tin ware, which we will sell wholesale at St Louis wholesale prices. Purchasers will therefore find it to their interest to buy of us, as they will thereby save freight and charges. We are prepared to do all descriptions of copper, sheet iron and tin job work, at short notice.

The subscribers are also the manufacturers and vendors of Jewett's improved patent Cary Plough.

Wheat, flax-seed, good dried hides, dried deer skins, beeswax, feathers, cotton and linen rags, old copper, brass and pewter, taken in exchange for any article except bar iron and steel.

JEWETT & HITCHCOCK,
Near the south east corner of the square.
Feb. 4 27

TO OUR FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS, Greeting: This is to inform you that we, too, are receiving a heavy reinforcement to our stock of goods, wares and merchandise, of as good a quality, as pretty styles, and as many of them, as the present unparalleled derangement and pressure in money matters will justify, which we *will let slide at prices to suit the pay we get.*

Our house is filled to overflowing with all the comforts, necessaries, luxuries and conveniences that any reasonable man or woman could wish for, such as Broad cloths, cassimeres, beaver and pilot cloths, cassinets, heavy fulled cloths for pants, jeans, flannels, blankets, merinos, muslin de laines, calicoes, ginghams, linens, bonnet silks and ribbons, vestings, silks and satins, shawls, hankerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, checks and tickings overcoats, cloaks and umbrellas, hats, caps and bonnets, boots, shoes and stockings, cotton yarn batting, wadding and wicking. *Huge quantities* of sugar, coffee, tea, salt, nails, axes and chains, tobacco, cigars, hard-ware, glass and queensware. Also, a *strong* sprinkling of the *ardent* in all its various forms. In short, we have all things that will add to the enjoyment of that portion of the human family whose good fortune it is to be located within trading distance of the subscribers.
Oct 29. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.—Constantly on hand a good supply of all kinds groceries, for sale at the lowest rates for cash. Wholesale or retail. S. M. TINSLEY. & Co.
April 8, 1842.

PRINTERS, HERE's A CHANCE.

AN excellent imperial Rust Press, nearly new, inking apparatus, chases, job type, &c. &c., for sale cheap, on the most liberal terms. For particulars apply to Edward Conner, Springfield, Illinois. Letters, post paid, will be attended to. E. CONNER.
April 15, 1842,—37-tf

CITY HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
Washington Street, N. W. Corner of the Square.

THIS old stand has been so improved by building a large addition to it, that the proprietor is now able to accomodate citizens and strangers as well as any other House in the vicinity, and on as reasonable terms, and no pains shall be spared in trying to make all comfortable that may favor him with a call. He hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of public patronage.

There is also a good stable connected with the House.

TERMS.

Regular boarders per week with lodging				$3 00
do	do	do	without lodging	2 50
Transient	do	per day,		1 00
do	do	per meal in all cases		25
Horse keeping per day,				50

P. S. Gentlemen and ladies parlors and rooms for society and club meetings can be furnished at all times.
jan. 1, 1842—ly J. JOHNSON.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and PHŒNIX BITTERS.—These superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficiency in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases, as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of *Scrfula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints* of all kinds, headache, giddiness and *nervous debility, eruptive diseases,* and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising, from various causes of ill health, *Fever and Ague* of every variety, settled pains in the side, back organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, *foul breath and inward fever,* night sweats and general weakness and loss of *appetite,* the mumps, *swollen face and gums* affections of the *bladder, kidney, spleen* and pleura, and the *sickness incidental to females,* together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its moest certain preventatative and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 New York. And for sale by

GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill. September 2, 1842.

The supreme remedy for Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT'S celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in fever and ague, and all bilious affections they are more so; because, in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to insure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

FEVER AND AGUE, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar periodical disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully ascertained the success with precision and certainty, except by a periodical administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Ague, or Ague, is either *Quotidian,* or daily; *Tertian,* or third day; *Quartan,* or fourth-day; *Erratic,* or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated,* by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact, however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a FOURTEENTH DAY crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. DR. MOFFAT'S directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the LIFE PILLS at bed time, and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phœnix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three pills and the bitters as before; on the third night four pills and the bitters as before, and continue taking four pills every night for three nights more, with the bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry, and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the bitters as before prescribed, until and on the *fourteenth day,* with two pills every night after the seventh day. He will then and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty, be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague but of whatever bilious and liver affections it may have superinduced or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phœnix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed, at least three time on the *fourteenth day* Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of those quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the bitters only will alone be necessary.

This treatment, with these supremely effectual "LIFE MEDICINES," has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malady prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. DR. MOFFAT'S Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts. Voluntary and jealously grateful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York, by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other intermittent fevers, liver and billious affections, and derangement of the digestive functions generally, but also in chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, costiveness, pains in the side and limbs, eruptions of the skin, scrofula piles, worms, scurvy and a host of other complaints, for the cure of which, these VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are so pre-eminently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however that many of these diseases, as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health are occasioned by FEVER AND AGUE, Dr. Moffat in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendency of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add that the like Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.
And for sale by GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill. September 2, 1842.

INDIGO—3 ceroons just received, best Spanish F., for sale cheap.
April 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

DYE STUFFS—Ground logwood, red wood fustic, Nicaragua wood, indigo, madder, alum, copperas, camwood, on hand and for sale by
April 22 BROOKIE & BUSH